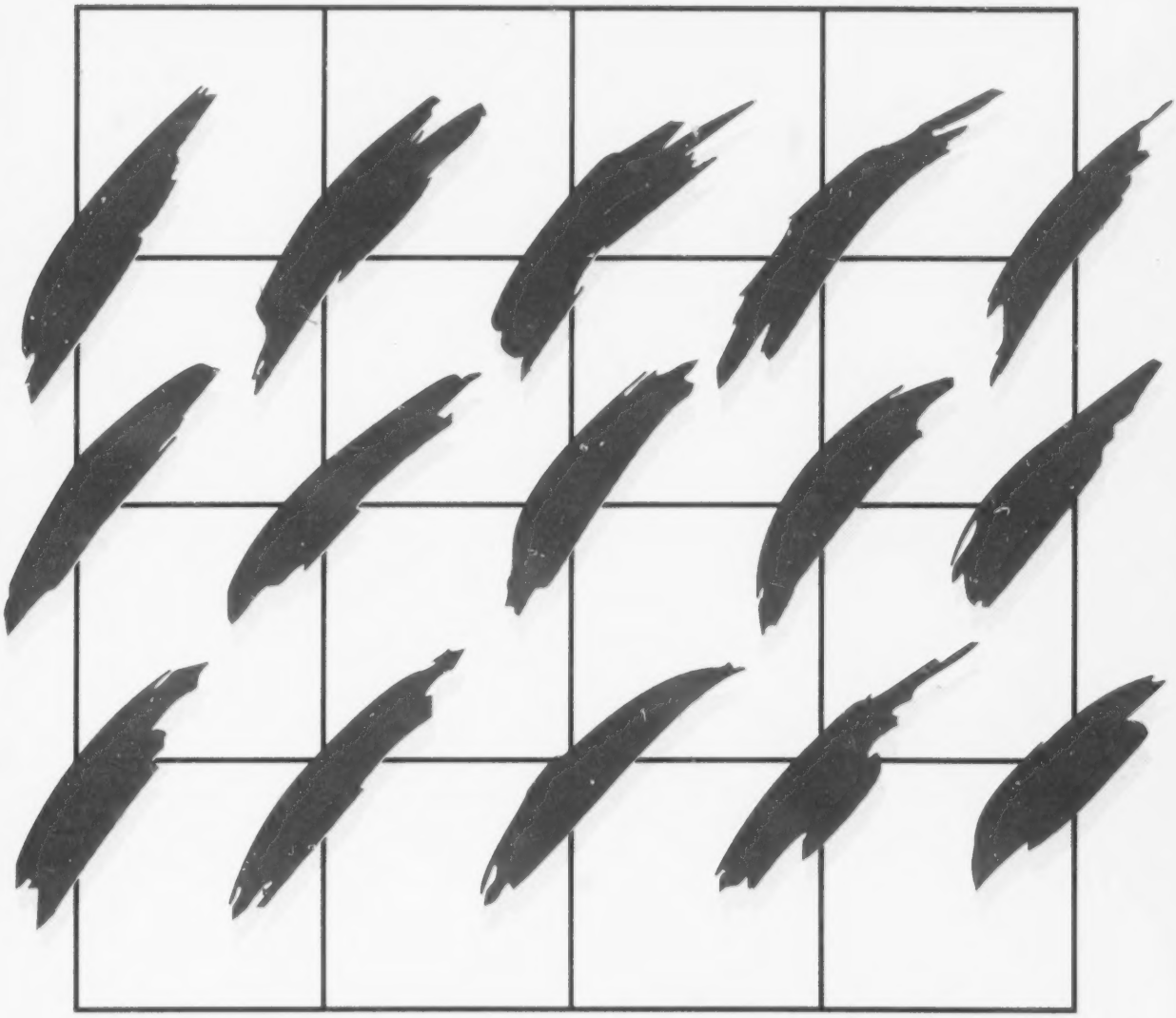
S5425-1

New Jersey ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Christine Todd Whitman,
Governor
State of New Jersey

JANUARY 1994

New Jersey ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Number 345 | Based on data through | February 4, 1994

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Statistical Section S-1

Labor force estimates for January 1994 are based on a redesigned CPS questionnaire and are not comparable with any prior data.

Estimates from 1990 to 1993 are not comparable with earlier estimates because of adjustment to 1990 U.S. census counts and population controls.

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NOTE: Pages S-4 through S-7

Tabular data are not published because of a break in series January 1994 due to a redesigned CPS questionnaire.

Charts are based on estimates derived from the "old method" CPS questionnaire. Although historical data are no longer comparable to January 1994, the charts are included for users interested in a general level of historical trends.

See the article on page 13 for more information on the changes.
See page S-35 for data.

NEXT ISSUE: MARCH 1994

Due to the introduction of revised data series and new seasonal adjustment factors, there will be no February 1994 issue of the *New Jersey Economic Indicators.*

Please look for the March issue, which will contain newly revised data series.

The next update of *New Jersey Economic Indicators* data Series 1-36 on the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC) Electronic Bulletin Board will be April 5th.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN

THE NATION

Good economic numbers continued to roll in during January, and these were capped off by a U.S. Commerce Department announcement that the nation's gross domestic product had advanced at an annual rate of 5.9% during the fourth quarter of 1993, the quickest economic pace of the past six years. Aside from continued defense spending cuts and some further deterioration of the foreign trade balance, fourth quarter growth was broad-based and generated sufficient hiring to drop the nation's unemployment rate to 6.4% as of December. Moreover, it was accompanied by an annualized inflation rate of only 2.2%, little changed from 2.1% during the summer and otherwise the lowest in a quarter of a century.

After slipping earlier in the year because of adverse weather conditions, homebuilding perked up during the summer months and then literally took off during the fourth quarter, when residential construction outlays soared at an annual rate of 32%. This was in response to the further unleashing of pent-up demand for both new and pre-owned homes prompted in part by homebuyers' expectations that mortgage interest rates may have finally bottomed out and probably have nowhere to go but up. The improvement in residential construction has been largely limited to the single-family home segment of the industry. Multi-family home construction remains in the doldrums because of continued high vacancy rates.

Continuing a strong expansionary pattern that has been in progress for two years, the nation's businesses increased their investment in new equipment at an annual rate of 25% during the fourth quarter. Leading the way were outlays for information processing and industrial equipment designed to improve efficiency and cut payroll costs, investment that can be expected to have a near-term dampening effect on hiring but which should be beneficial over the longer run by enhancing the nation's competitiveness in world markets. There also was an 11% increase in investment in new nonresidential facilities, which until recently had been stagnant because of continued excess capacity in many parts of the country.

Consumers also contributed significantly to the nation's economic growth during the closing months of 1993. Spending on consumer durable goods was up at an annual rate of 14%, thanks to substantially increased demand for new cars, furniture and appliances. Although outlays for nondurable goods and services were considerably more subdued, total consumer spending advanced at a respectable annual rate of 4.0%, about what it averaged during the spring and summer months.

No one expects growth as fast as that during the fourth quarter to continue. However, discounting weather-related disruptions such as a reported easing of job gains during January attributable in part to snow and ice storms, few analysts see anything like the prolonged stall that occurred last year following a comparable growth surge during late 1992. Most economists believe the stage is set for continued moderate expansion and point to such things as improved consumer confidence, better household balance sheets, rising profits, subdued inflation, low borrowing costs, and receding commercial and industrial vacancy rates. Forecasts still gravitate towards a growth rate of about 3%, which would be little changed from that for all of 1993 (2.9%) and the best since 1988.

THE STATE

Most of the forces driving the nation's economic expansion have been at work in New Jersey as well. The State's residential real estate market has been improving for three years, as reflected in the strongest home sales since 1987, and consumer spending is finally beginning to show some signs of life. Homebuilding is still headed upwards, business has been expanding in the service sectors, and increased numbers of Garden State manufacturers are beginning to shift out of their retrenchment mode in response to rising orders for both consumer goods and business equipment. Public investment in roads, bridges and other infrastructure has also been giving the economy a lift.

This has been reflected in substantial improvement in labor market conditions since the summer of 1992. Unemployment has dropped back to the national average for the first time since early 1991, receding from a peak of 9.3% during the third quarter of 1992 to an average of 6.7% during the closing three months of last year. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported that the State's jobless rate was at about the same reduced level in January (6.8% compared with 6.7% nationally) despite changes in survey questions and procedures that were expected to cause an increase, as explained in the article on p. 13.

Labor market analysts have been bedeviled for some time by the contradictory employment trends yielded by the federal household survey (the source of the jobless rate) and the payroll survey conducted by the N.J. Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The household survey shows employment increasing by more than 100,000 since the summer of 1992, whereas the employer survey shows nonfarm wage and salary employment declining over the same period despite some recent fractional pick-up. Fortunately, this confused statistical message will be resolved later this month when employer survey estimates are revised based on new benchmark data.

The accompanying table provides a rough (and probably conservative) indication of what the wage and salary employment trends from June 1992 through December 1993 will look like after these revisions. Instead of declining by 37,500, nonfarm wage and salary employment will probably show an increase of at least 55,000 over that 18-month period, with gains occurring in all major sectors except manufacturing and, possibly, wholesale trade.[1] Allowing for a significantly rising trend of self-employment, which is captured by the household survey but definitionally excluded from the payroll survey, these adjustments will bring the results of the two surveys into the same ball park.

The revised employment estimates will confirm the pick-up of construction activity that has been reflected in building permits and construction contracts for some time. Thanks to increased homebuilding and public infrastructure outlays, as well as an apparent end to the precipitous drop of private nonresidential construction, jobholding in this sector now appears to have risen by 8,000 or more since bottoming out in the late spring of 1992.

Consistent with what has been happening nationally, most of this hiring has been for the construction of new housing units, for which building permits have more than doubled from their recession trough of early 1990. Units authorized during 1993 should approach 27,000 or 28,000 once all reports are in. This would be the best since 1989, although still far below the more than 57,000 units authorized when the last homebuilding boom was at its peak in 1986.

Hiring has also been on the rise throughout most of the service sectors of the economy, reflecting increased demand from both households and business concerns. The biggest hiring gains have been recorded by health-care providers, personnel supply agencies and firms dispensing data processing, accounting, engineering and other kinds of business services. The revised statistics are expected to also show that there have been employment increases in transportation, financial services (other than insurance and banking), real estate, social services and retail trade.

The revised numbers are expected to reveal that factory job losses during late 1992 and early 1993 were fewer than previously reported and should also confirm current indications that staff reductions have moderated further since last summer, with hiring by the auto industry and some other producers of consumer goods and business equipment partially offsetting continued cutbacks in industries dependent on defense contracts (e.g., electronic equipment and instruments) and scattered layoffs elsewhere. Over the full

[1] Revisions had not yet been completed as this was being written, but are expected to be available from the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research at the end of February.

period since June 1992, factory employment appears to have receded by something on the order of 17,000 instead of by 26,000 as shown by existing estimates.

This labor market improvement, coupled with a growing need to replace aging vehicles, has prompted increased numbers of New Jerseyans to make long-postponed visits to auto showrooms. This is reflected in a 13% over-the-year increase in the number of new cars registered with the Division of Motor Vehicles through the first eleven months of 1993. New Jerseyans have hardly embarked on a spending spree, however. Although on an upward path, sales by all New Jersey retailers during the three months ending in November were up from a year earlier by just 3.3%, well short of a national gain of about 7%. This is more of a lag than can be explained by the State's comparatively subdued population growth alone.

A more definitive assessment of New Jersey's economic performance over the past year must await completion of the State's payroll employment revisions and the availability of more complete information from other sources. It is clear, however, that the State's economy is on the mend. Moreover, there is every reason to expect further improvement in 1994 as long as the national economy lives up to expectations.

Projected Impact of Payroll Employment Revisions on Trends From June 1992 to December 1993 (000s)

Sector	Current Series	Revised Series
Total Nonfarm	-37.5	+55
Construction	- 8.0	+ 8
Manufacturing	-26.4	-17
Transport/Utilities	- 3.2	+ 3
Wholesale Trade	-11.2	- 4
Retail Trade	- 9.5	+ 3
Finance/Ins/Real Estate	+ 2.7	+ 4
Health Care	+13.1	+11
Business Services	+ 2.4	+20
Other Services	- 1.4	+22
Public Sector	+ 4.2	+ 5

NOTE: Projected revisions represent updates through December of projections included in last month's *Economic Indicators*.

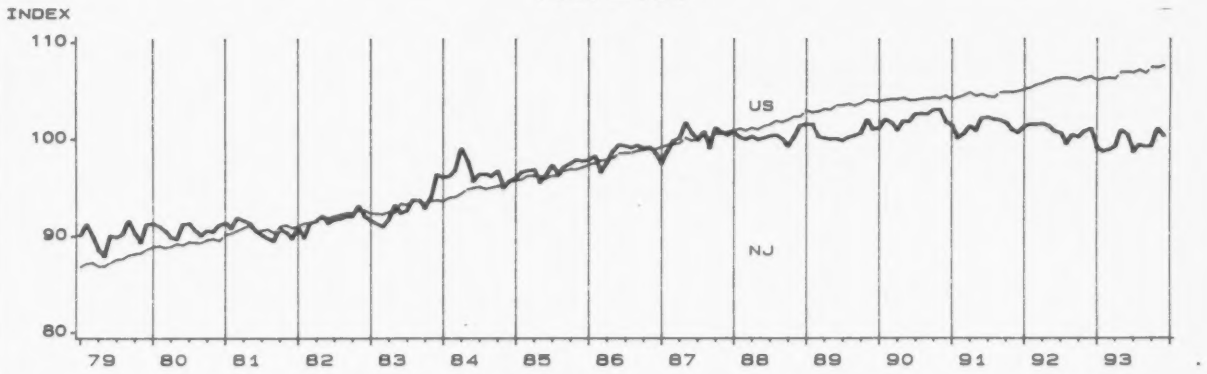
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

New Jersey Data (Seasonally Adjusted)				Series	Page	Year to Date % Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For		No.	N.J.	U.S.
$221,013	$218,804	$210,128	3rd Qtr.	Personal Income (millions)**		5.2	5.4
$5,707	$5,812	$5,472	Nov	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	1.0	6.1
2,614	2,211	2,820	Jun	New Business Incorporations	S-16	- 3.4	6.3
193	190	223	Nov	Business Failures*	S-16	2.4	-11.5
2,049	2,559	1,798	Nov	Dwelling Units Authorized	S-20	26.2	8.7
$517.7	$372.7	$356.3	Dec	Construction Contracts (millions)	S-18	9.7	4.6
$144.6	$148.9	$158.3	Dec	Residential	S-18	39.6	9.5
$240.0	$123.9	$136.7	Dec	Nonresidential*	S-18	10.1	- 0.4
$133.1	$99.9	$61.3	Dec	Nonbuilding*		-19.2	2.7
3,407.5	3,405.5	3,423.9	Dec	Nonfarm Payroll Emp. (thous.)	S- 8	- 0.9	1.5
502.5	501.9	519.3	Dec	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 3.6	- 1.3
2,231.8	2,232.1	2,230.0	Dec	Private Service Prod (thous.)	S-10	0.0	2.4
278	***	***	Jan	Total Unemployment (thous.)	S- 4	***	***
6.8	***	***	Jan	Total Unemployment Rate (%)	S- 6	--	--
109.0	110.3	116.4	Dec	Insured Unemp.Volume (thous.)	S-24	-16.2	-14.1
3.3	3.3	3.5	Dec	Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	S-24	--	--
41.8	41.5	41.3	Dec	Avg. Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	--	--
$13.35	$13.20	$12.86	Dec	Avg. Factory Hrly. Earnings*	S-33	--	--
$566.04	$554.40	$538.83	Dec	Avg Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-31	--	--

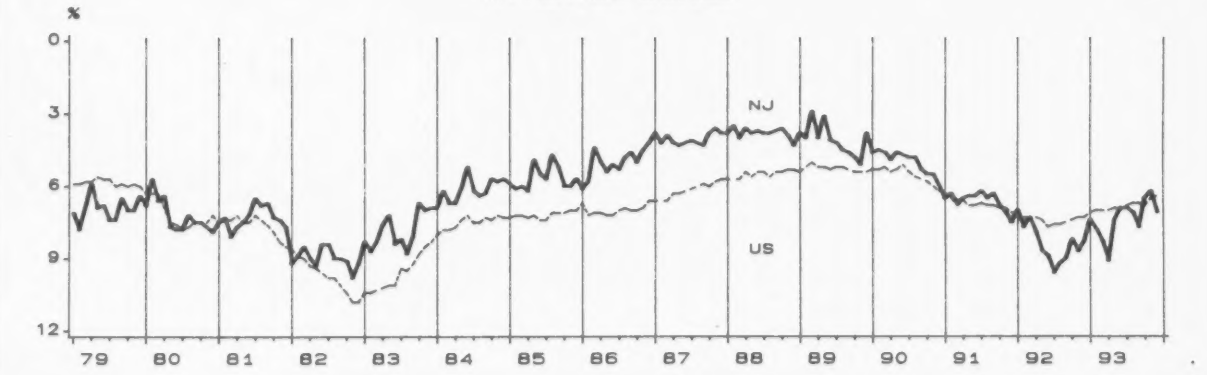
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
* Not seasonally adjusted
** Latest Month-3rd Qtr. '93; Month Ago-2nd Qtr. '93; Year Ago-3rd Qtr. '92. (Annualized data).
*** Series break January 1994. Earlier data are not comparable due to redesign of Current Population Survey.

Comparisons of Economic Trends In New Jersey and the United States

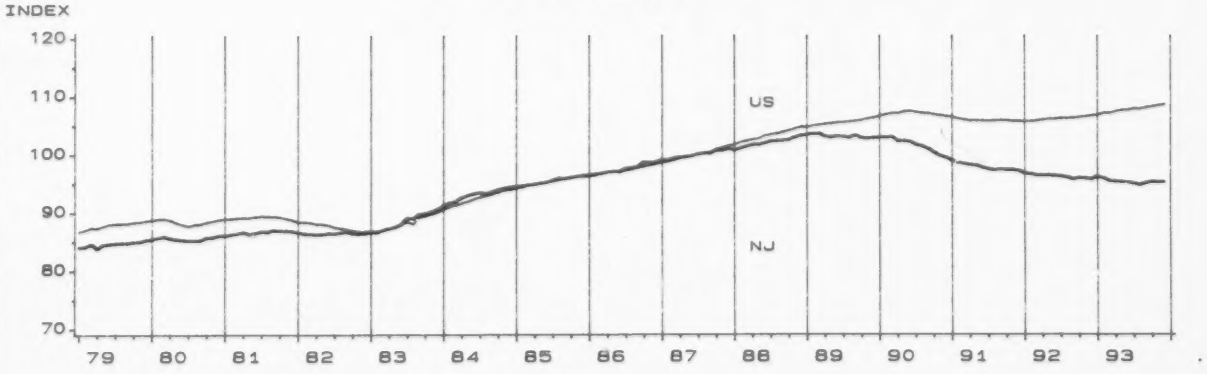
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
1987=100



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
INVERTED SCALE

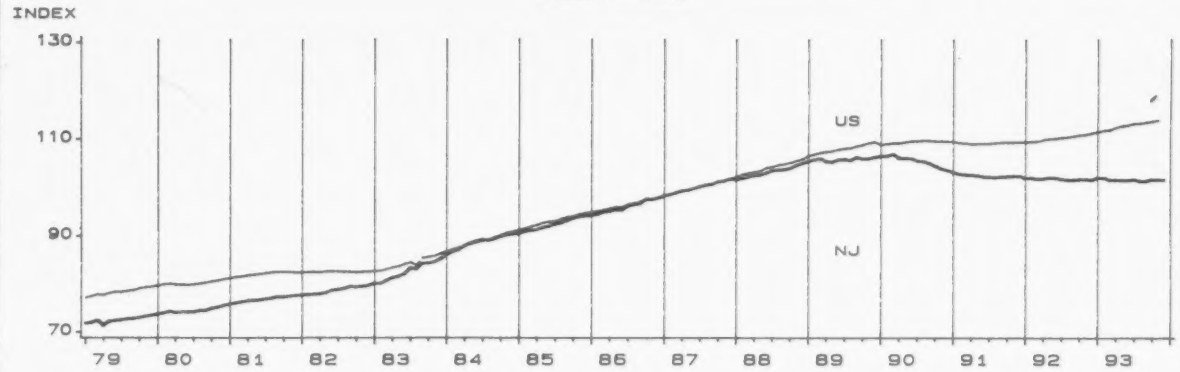


NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1987=100

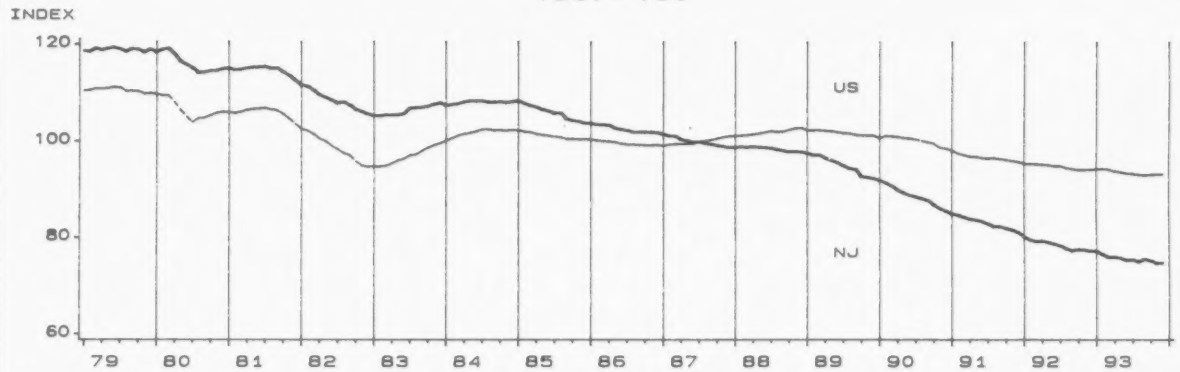


All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1987 base with one exception. Data on the unemployment rate is presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the State and the Nation

PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1987=100



MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1987=100



CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
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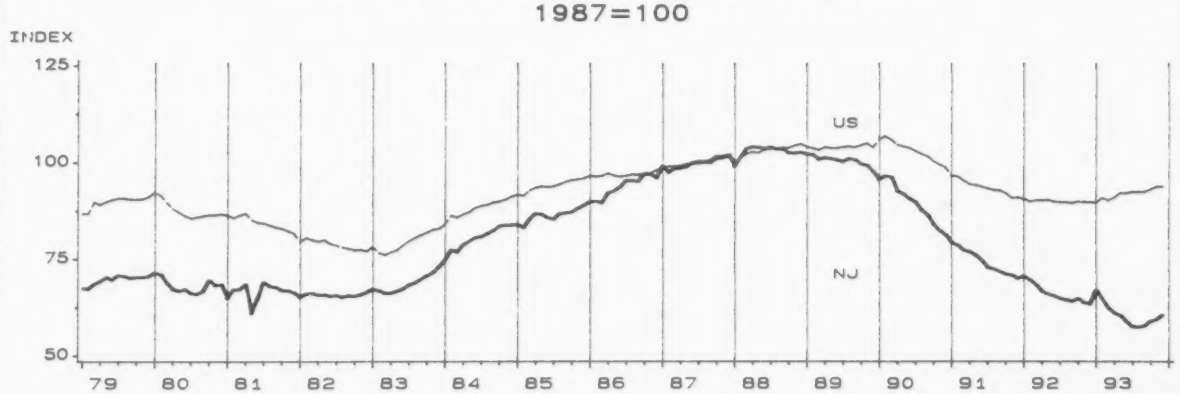
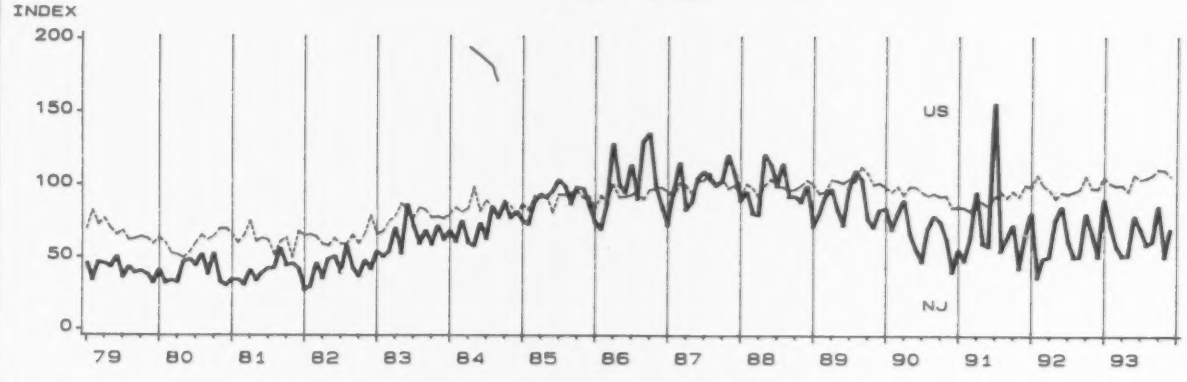


TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED
1987=100



DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED
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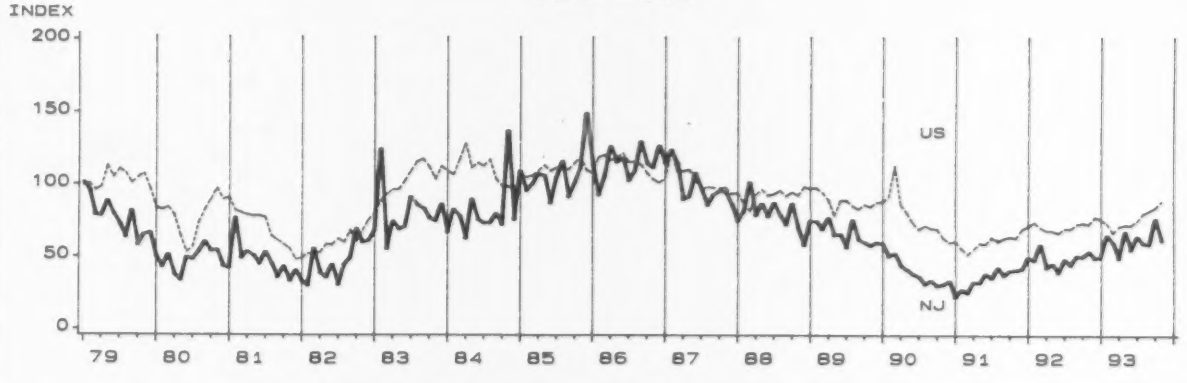
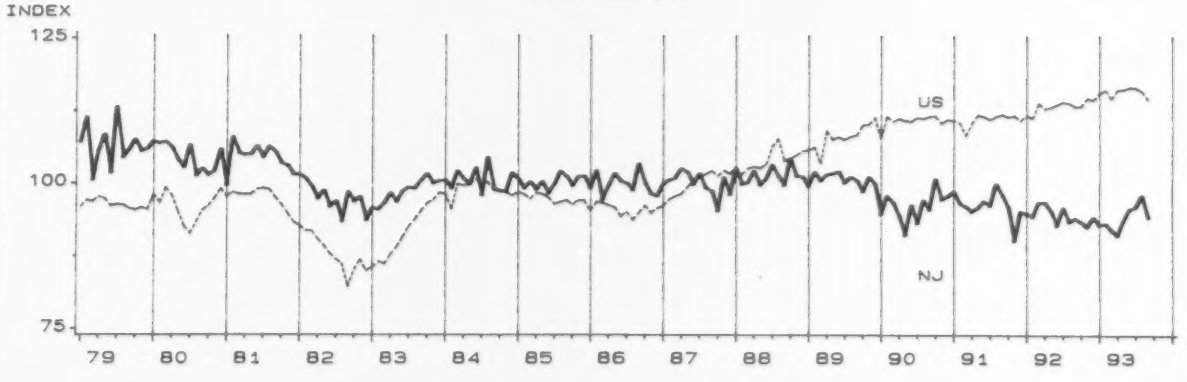
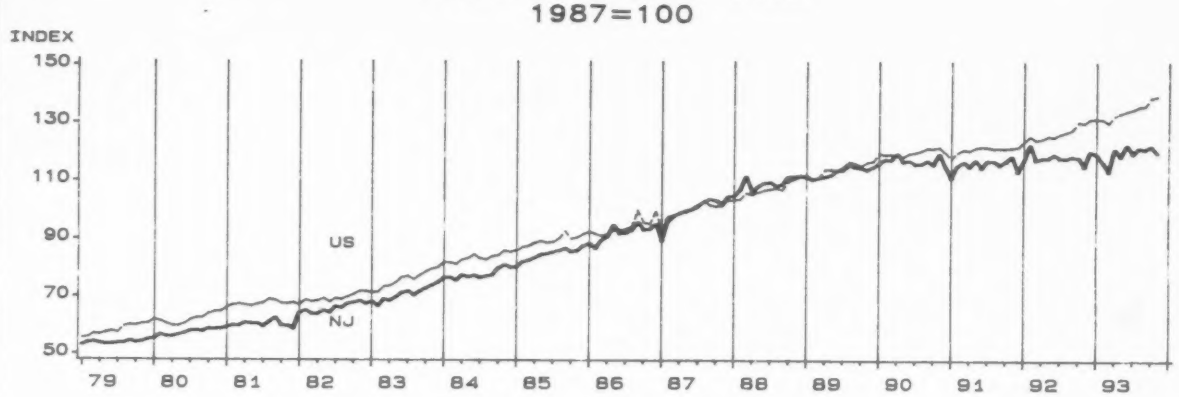


INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES
1987=100

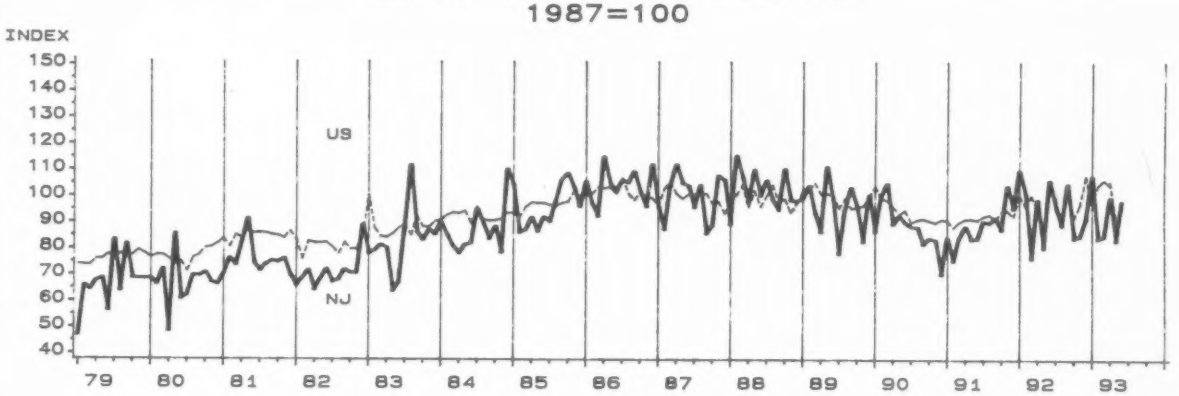


All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1987 base. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the State and the Nation.

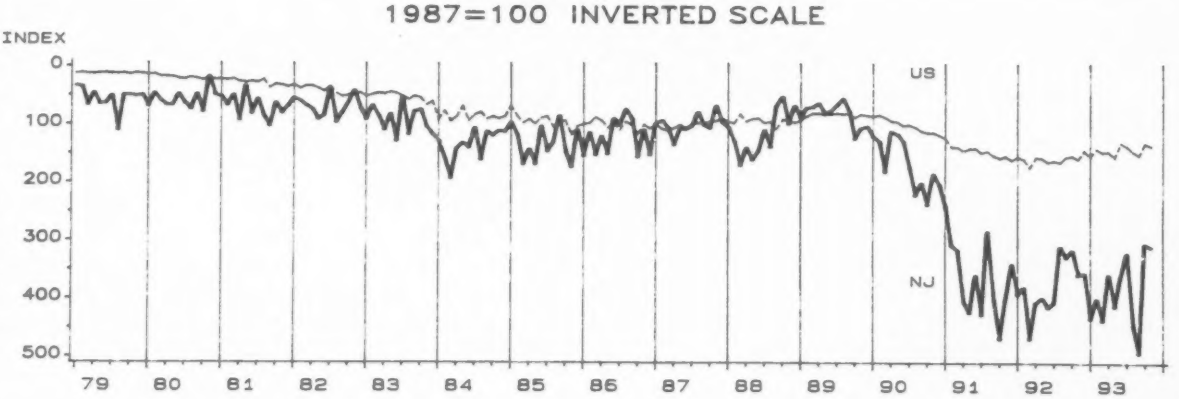
SALES OF RETAIL STORES
1987=100



NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS
1987=100



BUSINESS FAILURES
1987=100 INVERTED SCALE



ECONOMIC BRIEFS

STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES: 1992 RELEASED BY U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

With 1992 total per capita expenditures of $3,763.80, New Jersey ranked 6th highest among states, according to ***State Government Finances: 1992***. Education accounted for 29% of total per capita general expenditures by New Jersey State government. In neighboring New York and Pennsylvania, the proportions were 30% and 33%, respectively. New Jersey's 1992 per capita spending on education ($901.00) ranked it 20th among all states. With public welfare per capita expenditures of $776.54, New Jersey placed 8th highest behind 7th ranked Pennsylvania and 1st place New York. The State's $118.26 per capita expenditures on hospitals ranked it 15th highest among states. Although placing 21st in per capita highway expenditures, New Jersey's $235.62 was well above the $191.55 figure for state governments as a whole. New Jersey's $30.01 per capita expenditure for police made it seventh highest among states. In 1992, New Jersey's per capita interest on general debt was $177.94 .

The recently published U.S. Census Bureau report, ***State Government Finances: 1992***, summarizes the annual survey findings for state governments as well as data for individual states. Categories include revenue by type, expenditure by object and function, indebtedness by term and assets by purpose and type. Derivative statistics are shown in relation to population (per capita) and to income (per $1,000 of personal income).

State Government Finances, Series GF/92-3, is available for review at all federal depository libraries, including the State Library and Newark Public Library. It is available for sale for $5.50 from the U.S. Government Printing Office (S/N 003-024-08727-8). For more information on the report, contact George Beaven, Governments Division at 301/763-4928 (Voice) or 301/763-5020 (TTY).

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION FOR NJ LABOR MARKET AREAS

Housed within the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, the Labor Market Information unit provides the public with analyses of current economic conditions within the State's labor market areas. (A list of local labor market analysts is found on page 11.)

The Labor Market Information unit produces two major report series, each covering three regions which comprise the State: Northern New Jersey Region (Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren counties); Southern New Jersey Region (Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer and Salem counties); Atlantic Coastal Region (Atlantic, Cape May, Monmouth and Ocean counties).

Quarterly ***Employment and the Economy*** newsletters contain analyses of the local economy at the regional and labor market area levels in addition to recent county-level economic developments. The regional overview includes a list of job opportunities gleaned from local want ads and job openings placed by employers with the region's Jobs Service offices. An annual newsletter issue contains review and outlook articles for each labor area within the region. These annual review and outlook articles are also featured in the November issue of ***New Jersey Economic Indicators***.

The biennial ***Regional Labor Market Review*** presents in-depth regional and county-level trends in demographics, housing, income, employment, occupational and labor force characteristics, as well as future development plans and an economic outlook.

To be placed on the mailing list for ***Employment and the Economy*** newsletters or to purchase the latest ***Regional Labor Market Review***, contact Patricia Pazder at the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, CN 056, Trenton, NJ 08625-0056. Phone: 609/292-2145 (Voice) or 1-800/852-7899 (TTY).

New Jersey Department of Labor
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Labor Market Information Field Analysts

Area	Analyst	Address/Phone
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Monmouth, Ocean counties	Allen Green	Labor Bldg. Room 307, CN 056 Trenton, NJ 08625-0056 609/633-6425
Southern New Jersey Region:		
Burlington, Camden and Gloucester counties	James Major	Trenton address (above) 609/292-7281
Mercer and Salem counties	Robert S. Jedrusiak	Trenton address (above) 609/984-5727
Cumberland County	Chester E. Sherman	Atlantic City address (above) 609/441-3141
Northern New Jersey Region:		
Bergen, Hudson and Passaic counties	Robert Brino	124 Halsey St., 4th Fl P.O. Box 226 Newark, NJ 07102-0226 201/648-3190
Essex, Morris, Sussex and Union counties	Victoria Carson	Newark address (above) 201/648-3188
Hunterdon, Middlesex and Somerset counties	David Joye	Newark address (above) 201/648-3866
Warren county	Patricia McKendrick	Newark address (above) 201/648-4869

REMINDER TO DATA USERS

Due to the introduction of revised data series
and new seasonal adjustment factors,
there will be no February issue.

Please look for the March issue of
New Jersey Economic Indicators
to be released in April.

Redesign of the CPS Survey

Introduction

Each month the New Jersey Department of Labor publishes estimates of resident labor force, employment and unemployment for the State in the ***New Jersey Economic Indicators*** (pages S-4 and S-5) and provides the data to users in a variety of other releases. The estimates are provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) which derives the statistics from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for BLS using a scientifically selected nationwide probability sample of about 60,000 households including responses from about 2,300 New Jersey households.

Each month the survey is used to produce estimates directly for the nation and 11 large states and is combined with other survey and administrative data to produce estimates for the 39 remaining states and the District of Columbia.

The labor force data produced from the CPS are probably the single-most visible set of statistics used by policy makers, business persons, analysts and the general public to analyze the economy.

Effective with the release of January 1994 estimates, major changes have been implemented in the design of the survey which will improve the accuracy of data for the nation and all states. Unfortunately, these changes will be large enough to cause a total break in the series. Pre-1994 estimates developed under the old methodology will not be comparable to estimates developed under the new methodology beginning in January 1994.

In addition, estimates from 1990 forward have been based on population data and weights derived from the 1990 U.S. Census, which have been adjusted for the census undercount. These estimates are not comparable to estimates before 1990 which are still based on 1980 U.S. Census weights and which were not adjusted for the undercount.

Reasons for the redesign include societal changes such as the continuing growth in service-sector employment, the more prominent role of women in the labor force and shifts in the nature of employment, including more part-time work and less permanent attachment of employees to their employers.

In addition, there have been many advances in survey research techniques and collection procedures which facilitate the development of more precise measurement methods. This article provides more detailed information about the redesign and the anticipated effect on the estimates obtained from the CPS.

Historical Background

The origins of the survey began in 1940 when the U.S. government launched a 8,000 household survey called the "Monthly Report of Unemployment" which is now called the CPS. In 1942 the Bureau of the Census took over responsibility for the survey with BLS assuming responsibility for analysis and publication in 1959.

With the passage of time, the uses of the labor force series have changed and expanded, reflecting changes in the labor force composition and a general shift in types of work and location of work. As a result, there have been changes in the CPS questionnaire and measurement techniques with the most significant revisions occurring in 1967.

Since 1967 there has been considerable statistical research to improve the efficiency of the sample design, estimation procedures and the quality and types of information compiled from the CPS.

In 1979, the Presidentially appointed Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics (NCEUS), more well known as the Levitan Commission, recommended changes in the way that discouraged workers were measured. Specifically, the Levitan Commission suggested a measurement based on evidence of prior search and current desire and availability for a job. This would replace a somewhat arbitrary and subjective concept that persons could be counted as discouraged workers if they have given up their job search on the belief that work is not available, or the effect of other personal factors (such as age, race, lack of skill etc.). However, the change in measurement of discouraged workers was delayed because of lack of funding for questionnaire testing and a separate panel of households (overlap survey).

The New CPS Questionnaire

In 1986, the BLS and the Bureau of the Census undertook an intensive investigation of the CPS that resulted in the commitment to a plan providing for major improvements to be implemented beginning January 1994. These improvements include a new questionnaire, automated data collection methods and a modernized computer processing system. Concurrent with this effort, the CPS sample has been redesigned based on the 1990 decennial census. Population controls adjusted for the 1990 census undercount also will be introduced.

Main objectives of the redesign program are: (1) to better operationalize existing definitions and reduce reliance on volunteered responses; (2) to reduce the potential for response error in the questionnaire-respondent-interviewer interaction and improve measurement of CPS concepts; (3) to implement definitional changes on labor force classifications; (4) to expand the CPS labor force data base and improve longitudinal measures; and (5) to use computer-assisted interviewing techniques to improve data quality and reduce respondent burden.

The new questionnaire contains many more questions than the pre-1994 version tailored toward certain demographic and labor force groups including women, especially mothers; part-time workers; older and self-employed workers. Interview time for the respondent is not meaningfully affected; however, primarily because of the use of automated data collection as well as the implementation of dependent interviewing, i.e., making use of information collected in the prior month, such as industry and occupational status. The 1994 revision provides precision to the measurement of labor force status, resulting in virtually no reliance upon volunteered information; provides more data for analysis, such as multiple jobholding and usual hours of all employed persons; and implements definitional changes.

The improved precision indicated an increase in unemployment among women, especially black women, and, to a smaller extent, among those 65 years and older as well as a greater incidence of employment activity. BLS believes that the increased labor market activity for women and older individuals under the new survey procedures reflects the elimination of an implicit gender and age bias in the opening series of questions. This series of questions, which may have led women and seniors to under-report work related activities, also may have led men under 65 years to over-report such activities.

In terms of broad definitional changes, there were two. One was the introduction of a revised measure for labor market discouragement. Beginning 1994, "discouraged workers" are identified as persons who, though not working or seeking work, have a current desire for a job, have looked for one within the past year and are currently available for work. The second change involves "persons expecting to report to a new job within 30 days" and is minuscule. Persons volunteering such an expectation will no longer automatically be classified as unemployed but will, instead, be routed through the series of questions on job search like all other potentially unemployed persons (excepting those on layoff who anticipate returning to their jobs).

The revised measure for discouraged workers will be available for New Jersey and ten other large states for the first time on a quarterly basis in 1994.

Computer-Assisted Interviewing

Starting January 1994, CPS survey data are collected using computer-assisted interviewing (CAI),

which employs interactive computing to replace paper-and-pencil methods. The interviewer reads to the respondent survey questions displayed on a computer screen and enters his or her answers on the computer keyboard. CAI systems also help the interviewer schedule interviews and callbacks, check interview completion status and maintain records of calls made, outcomes and interview length.

There are two basic forms of CAI: computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) and computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). CATI uses interactive mainframe computer facilities and is conducted from two central sites located in Hagerstown, Maryland, and Tucson, Arizona. CAPI uses laptop computers to assist a geographically dispersed interviewing staff in conducting interviews in respondents' homes or in conducting telephone interviews from their own homes.

CATI and CAPI have many advantages over paper-and-pencil methods. The main advantage is the ability for dependent interviewing. In this mode, the computer is programmed to display a respondent's answers from the previous month's interview. The interviewer can then remind the respondent of his or her previous answer and ask if specific changes have occurred. This technique greatly reduces spurious, month-to-month changes and is especially useful for classifying individuals according to industry and occupation codes, for measuring length of unemployment spells more accurately and for reducing respondent burden for the retired and the disabled.

In addition to providing enhanced management and supervisory information for control of interviewing operations, other advantages of CATI and CAPI include the elimination of interviewer errors resulting from incorrectly followed skip patterns and the elimination of errors resulting from survey operations such as printing and shipping of questionnaires, keypunching operations and other clerical data processing.

The implementation of CAI in 1994 requires CAPI be used for the first and fifth month-in-sample households, for households with language problems, for prior-month noninterviews and for no-telephone households. Other household interviews for months-in-sample two-through-four and six-through-eight are collected by the centralized CATI facilities. (A household is in the survey for four months, out for the next eight months and in the survey for the next four months before being rotated out.)

Detailed Description of Changes in the Measurement of Labor Force Concepts

A number of improvements relate to the collection of data on unemployment. A person on layoff is defined as someone who was separated from a job and expects to be recalled. Unlike the current questionnaire, which leaves it up to the interviewer to probe, the new version contains direct questions about the expectation of recall. These direct questions help to ensure accurate measurement of the concept.

In the case of job search methods, the response categories as they appear on the interviewer's computer screen were expanded and were also rearranged to more clearly distinguish between active job search methods, such as contacting employers or employment agencies (which qualify a person to be counted as unemployed) and passive methods such as taking special training or merely reading want ads (which does not qualify). The additional response categories and the reformatted screen make it easier for interviewers to place the answers to these questions in the proper category. Also in the revised questionnaire, jobless respondents are able to report their duration of unemployment in either weeks or months, whichever they prefer, instead of having to report this information in weeks, as was the case prior to January 1994. This change yields a more accurate estimate, especially for the long-term unemployed.

Among the concepts related to employment, an improvement is being made in the way industry and occupation for all workers are identified, as well as in the identification of unpaid family workers. The questions regarding industry and occupation have been reordered and recorded to obtain more precise information on job characteristics. For instance, the new questionnaire is more explicit about the distinctions between private and public sector and between wholesale and retail trade.

Unpaid family workers are persons who work without pay in a family business for at least 15 hours in the reference week. These workers are included in the CPS definition of employed; whereas, this information is obtained in the pre-January 1994 question-

naire only if it were volunteered, since there was no direct question on the presence of a family business, and, for households where such a business existed, family members who were not otherwise employed were asked if they did any unpaid work in that business.

Another example of improving the measurement of an existing definition is the identification of the reference week, the week to which most of the labor force questions apply. These questions ask about activities "last week," but research has shown that respondents were unclear as to its meaning. To address this problem, respondents are provided with the actual dates of the reference week in the revised questionnaire.

Evaluation of the Redesign on Estimates

Beginning July 1992 and ending in December 1993, a separate parallel survey of about 12,000 households was conducted to help BLS determine the effects of the new questions and collection procedures.

BLS has released estimates for the nation, geographical divisions and seven large states (California, Florida, Illinois, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas) as well as groupings of the 11 CPS states (which includes New Jersey) and the 39 smaller nondirect-use states and the District of Columbia. Since New Jersey did not have the minimum average monthly sample size of 1,000 persons in the parallel survey, estimates are not available for the State.

Estimates for the regions and states are less reliable than for the nation. This cautionary statement applies to the CPS survey (both the pre-1994 and redesigned surveys) as well as the parallel survey. BLS has indicated with 90 percent confidence that the "true" 12-month average difference is included in the intervals on the tables which are included in this article.

BLS also has pointed out that the parallel survey is a national design, not state-based. Therefore, the sample may not be fully representative of the population for regions, divisions, or at the state level.

COMPARISONS BETWEEN THE SURVEYS

The BLS has provided comparisons of estimates derived under the parallel survey and the official CPS estimates. At the end of this article are selected data comparisons for the U.S., geographic divisions, regions and available states. The U.S. level estimates include comparative demographic data which are not available at the sub-national level.

The BLS has suggested reasons for differences between the parallel survey and the CPS as follows.

Reasons for a Higher Unemployment Rate in Parallel Survey Than in Current CPS

Gender bias in the current CPS due to wording and interviewer tailoring of initial labor force questions has caused some unemployed women to be misclassified as not in the labor force.

Structure and wording of current inquiries about layoff caused some laid-off individuals to be missed and oters to be misclassified.

New wording of the "looking for work" question may result in more individuals classified as being unemployed in the parallel survey.

Reasons for Differences in the Employment-To-Population Ratios

The current CPS wording and interviewer tailoring of the initial labor force questions have caused some employed women, teenagers and individuals who are 65 years and older to be misclassified as not in the labor force.

At the same time, response categories for and wording of the initial labor force question in the current questionnaire may also have led to the inappropriate classification of some individuals as employed, particularly those who perceive that it is socially desirable to be employed.

The current questionnaire incompletely measures employment in household business or farms since there are only parenthetical interviewer instructions to obtain this information, and no direct questions establish the existence of a business or farm in the household.

Difference Between the Parallel Survey and the Current CPS in Sub-National Estimates

As with national estimates, regional unemployment rates from the parallel survey are generally higher than in the CPS (old method). The differences

range from +0.9 percentage point in the Northeast to zero in the West. The Northeast and Midwest were the only two regions with a statistically significant difference at the 90 percent level.

Regions are divided into geographic divisions for the Mid-Atlantic Division. For the Mid-Atlantic Division (which includes New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania) the parallel survey unemployment rate of 8.9 percent was 1.2 points higher than the rate using the official pre-1994 methodology. The difference was the highest for any division in the nation and was the only division where the difference was statistically significant. BLS has no explanation for why the difference in the Middle Atlantic States is significantly higher than in the U.S.

Although the parallel sample was too small to provide New Jersey estimates, New York and Pennsylvania had differentials of 1.2 and 1.1 percentage points, respectively, and it can be inferred that New Jersey might have a similar differential. However, the differentials for New York and Pennsylvania were not statistically significant.

For the 11 large (direct-use) CPS states combined, the parallel survey unemployment rate is 0.5 percentage point higher than the CPS rate (old method), while for the 39 smaller States and the District of Columbia the parallel survey rate is 0.3 percentage point higher. The latter number is not statistically different from the 0.5 percentage point difference reported for the direct-use states and the nation.

None of the differences between the parallel survey and the CPS (old method) are statistically significant for individual states. This may be due to small sample size.

The employment-population (E/P) ratio in the West is higher in the parallel survey than in the CPS, while there are virtually no differences in the other three regions or the nation as a whole.

The E/P ratio for the 11 direct-use states is virtually the same in the parallel survey as in the CPS; this is also the case for the total U.S. Although the E/P ratio in the nondirect-use states is slightly higher in the parallel survey, the difference is not statistically significant.

In the Mid-Atlantic Division, the E/P ratio was 58.5, marginally higher than the ratio compiled under the current procedure.

Impact on 1994 Estimates and Use of 1990 Census Controls Adjusted for Undercount

BLS has cautioned that the estimates of differences between the CPS and the parallel survey cannot be necessarily assumed to be a good predictor of differences between December 1993 (the old survey) and the early months of 1994 (redesigned survey). For example, the estimated difference between the two surveys in the national rate shows an increase in the unemployment rate of 0.5 percentage point during the 12-month period ending August 1993, but the one-month estimates of difference ranged from 0.1 to 1.0 percentage point.

Also, in January 1994, the 1500 regular interviewers will be using the new instrument and procedures in a production environment for the first time. Moreover, the reaction of the January respondents, who received the former set of questions in December and those asked a new set a month later, is uncertain.

BLS also has indicated other factors which affect the data in January 1994 as follows:

1. The seasonal adjustment factors used in January are based on the seasonal patterns in the pre-1994 CPS. A minimum of five years of data is preferred to estimate to compute seasonal adjustment factors (although it may be possible after three years).

2. In January, a complex statistical procedure called the composite estimation procedure[1] (used to smooth sample month-to-month changes) will not be done. This means that the change between December 1993 and January 1994 will not be quite as reliable. The composite estimation will begin again in February since both January and February 1994 data will be measured in an identical fashion. Unfortunately, data for several years are necessary to fully evaluate this change and to fully determine the effect of month-to-month changes due to composite estimating procedures used to develop on these estimates.

[1] The composite estimation procedure includes the weighting of the six rotation sample groups common to the current month and the previous month and a bias for persons in the first and sixth month.

3. BLS has introduced 1990-census based population controls, adjusted for the population undercount concurrent with the initiation of the new CPS questionnaire.

Introduction of 1990-based controls, adjusted for the population undercount, into the CPS in January 1994 is concurrent with the initiation of the new questionnaire. This is expected to have an impact on estimates of level, particularly employment, as shown below for April 1990; at the U.S. level (estimated effects for the current months are not yet available).

Comparison of Population Controlled Estimates for the U.S.

	1980 Based	1990 Based	Difference
Civilian noninstitutional population (16+)	187,669,000	188,770,000	+1,101,000
Civilian labor force	123,924,000	124,945,000	+1,021,000
Employment	117,436,000	118,292,000	+ 856,000
Unemployment	6,488,000	6,653,000	+ 165,000
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.2	5.3	+ 0.1

As shown unemployment will also rise somewhat, principally because of the increased weight Hispanics will have when the controls are revised. Though BLS does not yet know exactly what current differences will look like, prior experience suggests that differences will increase slightly over the April 1990 data. The U.S. overall rate may increase a tenth of a percentage point, which will add to the expected questionnaire effect of 0.5 point. BLS does not know the effect on the involuntary part-time or discouraged workers groups at this time. Both will be dropping markedly based on the new questions. The involuntary part-time estimate would go down a bit less if the undercount-adjusted data are introduced.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS ON NEW JERSEY DATA

We can infer from data for the nation as a whole and the Mid-Atlantic Division that on average, the unemployment rate for New Jersey will increase while the employment-population ratio will probably increase slightly under the revised estimating procedure.

As discussed earlier, the reasons for the expected increases both nationally and in the Middle Atlantic states can be attributed to improvements in questionnaire accuracy. These improvements may be summarized into three major areas: (1) sharpened measurement of labor force concept (e.g. layoffs and job search); (2) easier to understand , more "neutrally" framed questions which help to eliminate gender and age bias (labor force activity among women and seniors had been significantly underestimated); (3) implementation of a total computerized survey, thereby eliminating interviewer error.

Whether or not the expected increases in the unemployment rate in 1994 in the Middle Atlantic Division will be significantly higher than in the nation as they were in the test period under the parallel survey is unknown. Unfortunately, this could be the case, since none of the survey changes nor any unique Middle Atlantic demographic or other factors have been found to explain the greater-than-national impact on the unemployment rate in the Middle Atlantic Division during the test period.

Users are also reminded of the much higher-than-national sampling variability in the monthly New Jersey estimates due to the relatively small number of households in the survey (about 2,300 New Jersey respondents on average). In addition, all of the cautions stated in the previous section on national 1994 estimates apply to New Jersey data as well.

Finally, the adjustment of the estimates for the 1990 census-based, undercount-adjusted population controls will have more effect on the level rather than the over-all rate. The adjustment will raise levels in New Jersey and in the nation; however, since the state's undercount was slightly less than that of the U.S., New Jersey's share of the national labor force is not expected to increase.

Estimates from 1990 and forward are adjusted to the 1990 census-based population controls and weights while data before 1990 are not comparable because these estimates are based on the 1980 U.S. Census based population controls.

In summary, users should be very cautious in drawing conclusions for this new series until sufficient historical data (perhaps a year or more) are available for analysis. Until then we shall have to wait and see what actually happens.

Further Information

The New Jersey Department of Labor will continue to provide users of these estimates with updated information as provided by BLS. Until the New Jersey Department of Labor has sufficient historical data and familiarity with the redesigned survey, users should contact BLS for technical questions. Users should write to Mr. Samuel Ehrenhalt, Regional Commissioner, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Regional Office, 201 Varick St. - Room 808, New York, New York 10014, or call the Bureau's information office at 212/337-2400 (Voice). TTY users may contact the BLS in Washington at 202/606-5897.

Technical References

Bregger, John E. and Cathryn S. Dippo, "Why is it Necessary to Change," ***Monthly Labor Review***, (September 1993), pp. 3-9.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, "BLS Handbook of Methods," ***Bulletin 2414***, (September 1992) pp. 3-11.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Briefing Materials on the Redesigned Current Population Survey," ***U.S. Department of Labor Special Paper***, December 1993.

Polivka, Anne A. and Jennifer M. Rothgeb, " Redesigning the CPS Questionnaire," ***Monthly Labor Review*** (September 1993), pp. 10-27.

Table 1
U.S. Rates and Ratios by Demographic Groups
Averages Based on October 1992 - September 1993

(Percent)

	Labor Force Participation Rate			Employment-to-Population Ratio			Unemployment Rate		
	CCO	CPS	Difference	CCO	CPS	Difference	CCO	CPS	Difference
All Workers	66.6	66.2	0.5 *	61.7	61.5	0.2	7.5	7.0	0.4 *
Adult Men	76.5	77.0	-0.5 *	71.3	71.9	-0.6 *	6.8	6.6	0.2
Adult Women	59.5	58.3	1.2 *	55.6	54.9	0.7 *	6.6	6.0	0.7 *
Teenagers	53.9	51.6	2.2 *	43.0	41.6	1.4 *	20.2	19.4	0.8
White Males	75.8	76.1	-0.4	70.8	71.2	-0.5	6.6	6.4	0.2
White Females	59.4	57.9	1.5 *	55.6	54.5	1.1 *	6.3	5.7	0.6 *
Black Males	67.1	69.0	-2.0 *	56.9	59.0	-2.1 *	15.1	14.5	0.6
Black Females	57.7	57.4	0.3	49.4	50.3	-0.8	14.4	12.5	1.8 *

Table 2
Unemployment Rate Comparisons
Between the Parallel Survey and the Current Survey
Averages Based on September 1992 - August 1993

(Percent)

Region	Parallel Survey	Current Survey	Difference	90% Confidence Interval Lower	Upper
Northeast	8.5	7.6	0.9*	0.2	1.6
Midwest	6.9	6.2	0.7*	0.1	1.4
South	7.0	6.8	0.2	-0.3	0.8
West	8.2	8.2	0.0	-0.8	0.8
U.S. Total	7.6	7.1	0.5*	0.2	0.8

Parallel survey estimates are demographically adjusted.
Confidence intervals have been adjusted for multiple comparisons
Differences are calculated at two decimal places and then rounded to one.
* Statistically significant at the 90% level.

Table 3
Employment -to-Population Ration Comparisons
Between the Parallel Survey and the Current Survey
Averages Based on September 1992 - August 1993

(Percent)

Region	Parallel Survey	Current Survey	Difference	90% Confidence Interval Lower	Upper
Northeast	59.7	59.8	- 0.1	- 1.3	1.2
Midwest	63.9	64.0	- 0.1	- 1.2	1.0
South	61.0	60.9	0.1	- 0.9	1.1
West	62.6	61.2	1.4*	0.1	2.7
U.S. Total	61.7	61.5	0.2	- 0.2	0.5

Table 4
Unemployment Rate Comparisons
Between the Parallel Survey and the Current Survey
Averages Based on September 1992 - August 1993

(Percent)

Division	Parallel Survey	Current Survey	Difference	90% Confidence Interval Lower	Upper
New England	7.3	7.2	0.1	- 1.6	1.7
Mid Atlantic	8.9	7.7	1.2*	0.4	2.1
East North Central	7.3	6.7	0.6	- 0.2	1.5
West North Central	5.9	5.0	0.9	- 0.5	2.4
South Atlantic	6.7	6.6	0.1	- 0.8	1.0
East South Central	6.9	6.7	0.2	- 1.4	1.7
West South Central	7.6	7.2	0.4	- 0.7	1.5
Mountain	6.4	6.1	0.4	- 1.1	1.8
Pacific	8.8	8.9	- 0.1	- 1.2	1.0
U.S. Total	7.6	7.1	0.5*	0.2	0.8

Parallel survey estimates are demographically adjusted.
Confidence intervals have been adjusted for multiple comparisons.
Differences are calculated at two decimal places and then rounded to one.
* Statistically significant at the 90% interval.

Table 5
Employment-to-Population Ratio Comparisons
Between the Parallel Survey and the Current Survey
Averages Based on September 1992 - August 1993

(Percent)

Division	Parallel Survey	Current Survey	Difference	90% Confidence Interval Lower	Upper
New England	63.4	64.1	- 0.7	- 3.8	2.3
Mid Atlantic	58.5	58.3	0.1	- 1.4	1.7
East North Central	62.8	62.7	0.1	- 1.4	1.5
West North Central	66.6	67.1	- 0.5	- 3.2	2.2
South Atlantic	61.3	61.4	- 0.1	- 1.7	1.5
East South Central	60.4	58.6	1.7	- 1.2	4.7
West South Central	60.9	61.3	- 0.4	- 2.4	1.6
Mountain	64.7	63.3	1.4	- 1.3	4.2
Pacific	61.9	60.5	1.5	- 0.3	3.2
U.S. Total	61.7	61.5	0.2	- 0.2	0.5

Table 6
Unemployment Rate Comparisons
Between the Parallel Survey and the Current Survey
Averages Based on September 1992 - August 1993

(Percent)

State	Parallel Survey	Current Survey	Difference	90% Confidence Interval Lower	Upper
California	9.5	9.4	0.0	- 1.1	1.2
Florida	8.0	7.4	0.6	- 0.9	2.2
Illinois	7.8	7.3	0.4	- 1.2	2.1
New York	9.2	7.9	1.2	- 0.0	2.5
Ohio	7.4	6.7	0.7	- 0.6	2.0
Pennsylvania	8.3	7.2	1.1	- 0.4	2.7
Texas	7.5	7.4	0.1	- 1.3	1.4
11CPS States	8.3	7.8	0.5*	0.2	0.8
39 Model States & D.C.	6.5	6.2	0.3	- 0.1	0.7
U.S. Total	7.6	7.1	0.5*	0.2	0.8

Parallel survey estimates are demographically adjusted.
Confidence intervals have been adjusted for multiple comparisons.
Differences are calculated at two decimal places and then rounded to one.
* Statistically significant at the 90% interval.

Table 7
Employment-to-Population Comparisons
Between the Parallel Survey and the Current Survey
Averages Based on September 1992 - August 1993

(Percent)

State	Parallel Survey	Current Survey	Difference	90% Confidence Interval Lower	Upper
California	60.7	59.6	1.0	- 0.7	2.8
Florida	56.5	57.5	-1.0	- 3.7	1.6
Illinois	63.2	62.9	0.2	- 2.4	2.8
New York	57.2	57.0	0.3	- 2.0	2.6
Ohio	60.7	61.1	-0.4	- 2.7	1.9
Pennsylvania	58.0	59.0	-1.0	- 3.9	1.9
Texas	63.1	63.5	-0.4	- 2.9	2.1
11CPS States	60.4	60.3	0.1	- 0.4	0.6
39 Model States & D.C.	63.6	63.0	0.6	- 0.1	1.3
U.S. Total	61.7	61.5	0.2	- 0.2	0.5

Parallel survey estimates are demographically adjusted.
Confidence intervals have been adjusted for multiple comparisons.
Differences are calculated at two decimal places and then rounded to one.
* Statistically significant at the 90% interval.

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, unless otherwise specified, contain data that are seasonally adjusted using the X-11 ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

For those series which are affected by the occurrence of five rather than four of a particular day of the week, during the course of a month in any given year, a statistical adjustment known as "trading day" has been made.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures), an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, caution should be exercised in making comparisons among charts.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On Page S-37 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980, July 1981-November 1982 and July 1990-March 1991.

SERIES SOURCES

1-6	NJ Department of Labor Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research US Bureau of Labor Statistics
7-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	Edison Electric Institute: 1972-1979 US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration: 1980-present
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census NJ Department of Labor Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research
30	R.L. Polk and Company
31-36	NJ Department of Labor Division of Program Analysis & Evaluation

SERIES NOTES

1-6	The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey of 2,730 New Jersey households. On average, responses are obtained from about 2,300 households. The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 THE ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1992 benchmarks and reflect the 1987 SIC *(Standard Industrial Classification Manual)* changes. See information on page S-29 for additional information on estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1992 benchmarks and reflect the 1987 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MAN-HOURS BY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living—food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the **Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** series (CPI-W).

CPI-W is based on urban consumer units where more than one-half of the income is earned from clerical or wage occupations. In addition, one of the members must work for 37 weeks or more in an eligible occupation. The CPI-W population represented 32 percent of the total United States population in 1987.

The U.S. CPI is the **U.S. City Average.**

The N.Y. CPI is for the **New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the **Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania: Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 337-2404 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS are based on inflation adjustments using the average **Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Beginning in January 1984, all industries are included in the data.

21 Industrial electric power sales are estimates of total electricity sales by utilities to industrial users only. They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in Electric Power Monthly (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.
The cumulative data presented in the table on page 5 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23 and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions made after the monthly data were originally published. The monthly data have not been revised.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is the sum of seasonally adjusted residential and nonresidential construction contract awards and unadjusted nonbuilding construction contract awards. The nonbuilding component does not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and is, therefore, not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

Beginning October 1993, dormitories and hotels will no longer be categorized as residential (Series 23). They will be included in nonresidential construction contract awards (Series 24).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifteenth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of **New Jersey Residential Building Permits** published by the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research.

THESE DATA DIFFER FROM THE ESTIMATES PUBLISHED BY THE U.S. CENSUS BUREAU BECAUSE THE CENSUS BUREAU USES AN EARLIER CUTOFF DATE FOR TABULATION AND DUE TO METHODOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES. State totals from the Census Bureau are estimates based on a sample of the reports received, while these data represent tabulations of the reports received. In addition, the 1993 year-to-date data are more complete than the Census Bureau's because the Bureau has not yet included all information from the computerized New Jersey database.

TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED by building permits (Series 25) data is the sum of seasonally adjusted single-family and two-family dwelling units and unadjusted three-or-four family and multi-family dwelling units. Public housing units are not included in either the New Jersey or U.S. series and represent a tiny fraction of the total.

DWELLING UNITS (5 or MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are, therefore, not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

28-29 SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-1984 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey **Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.**

30 New passenger car registrations data are total new passenger cars registered in New Jersey, regardless of the state in which the sales occur, and include both domestically produced as well as imported vehicles.

Because of unemployment insurance (UI) coverage and other law changes affecting eligibility for benefits, data on unemployment insurance claims (Series 31-36) may not be directly comparable between years.

31 WEEKS CLAIMED (WEEKLY AVERAGE) is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular State UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the Regular State UI program only), which is a proxy for a count of claimants, as a percent of covered employment.

32 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the Regular State UI program only.

33 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTONS are from the Regular State UI program only.

34-36 Beginning January 1991 the INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT industry attachment data are no longer derived from a sample but rather are actual counts of claimants under the Regular State UI Program. The data are obtained by counting the number of individuals unemployed and claiming benefits during the week which generally includes the 12th of the month. The industry attachment of the claimant is based on the claimants' latest separating employer's industry classification. The series will continue to be seasonally adjusted using factors derived for this series until a new historical series can be produced.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 36) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted or unadjusted data for the respective industry components. The decision to seasonally adjust the component industries is based upon individual consideration of the industries and whether seasonal adjustment is statistically meaningful.

TABLE I
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. Civilian Labor Force (000)

Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan								
Feb								
Mar	Tabular data are not published because of a January 1994 break in series.							
Apr								
May								
Jun	Charts represent data from the "old method" CPS questionnaire and are intended to illustrate a general level of historical trends.							
Jul								
Aug								
Sep	Historical data are not longer comparable to January 1994. See article, page 13; see data, page S-35.							
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

2. Resident Employment (000)

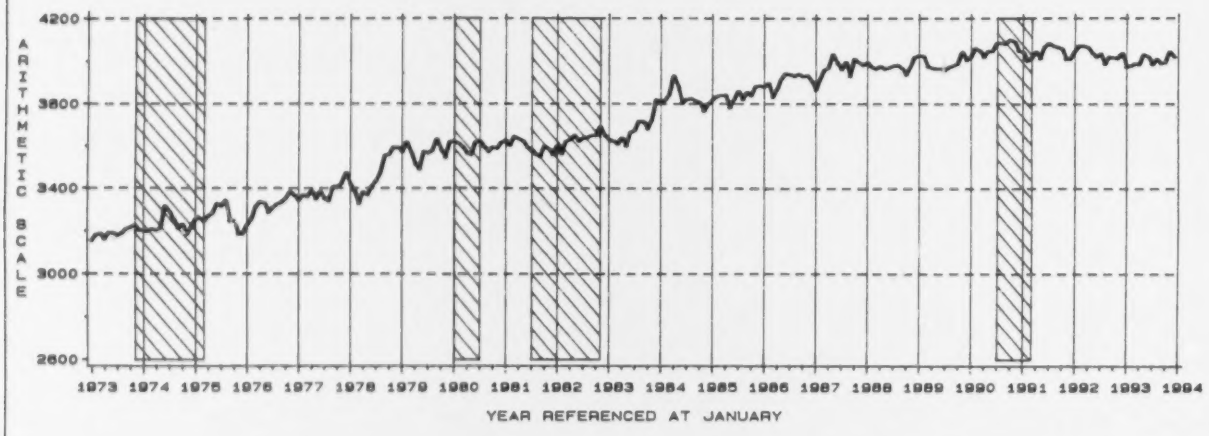
Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan								
Feb								
Mar	Tabular data are not published because of a January 1994 break in series.							
Apr								
May								
Jun	Charts represent data from the "old method" CPS questionnaire and are intended to illustrate a general level of historical trends.							
Jul								
Aug								
Sep	Historical data are not longer comparable to January 1994. See article, page 13; see data, page S-35.							
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

3. Unemployment (000)

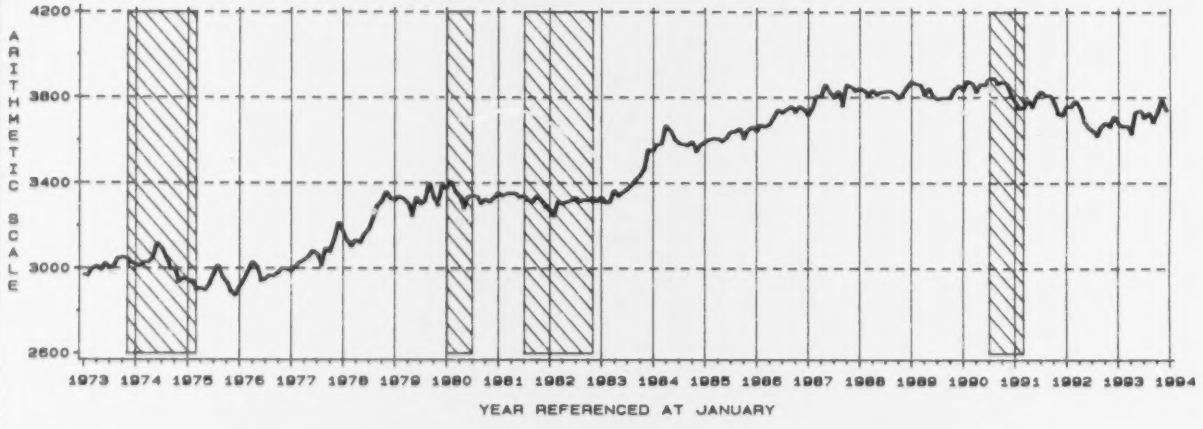
Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan								
Feb								
Mar	Tabular data are not published because of a January 1994 break in series.							
Apr								
May								
Jun	Charts represent data from the "old method" CPS questionnaire and are intended to illustrate a general level of historical trends.							
Jul								
Aug								
Sep	Historical data are not longer comparable to January 1994. See article, page 13; see data, page S-35.							
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) –INVERTED

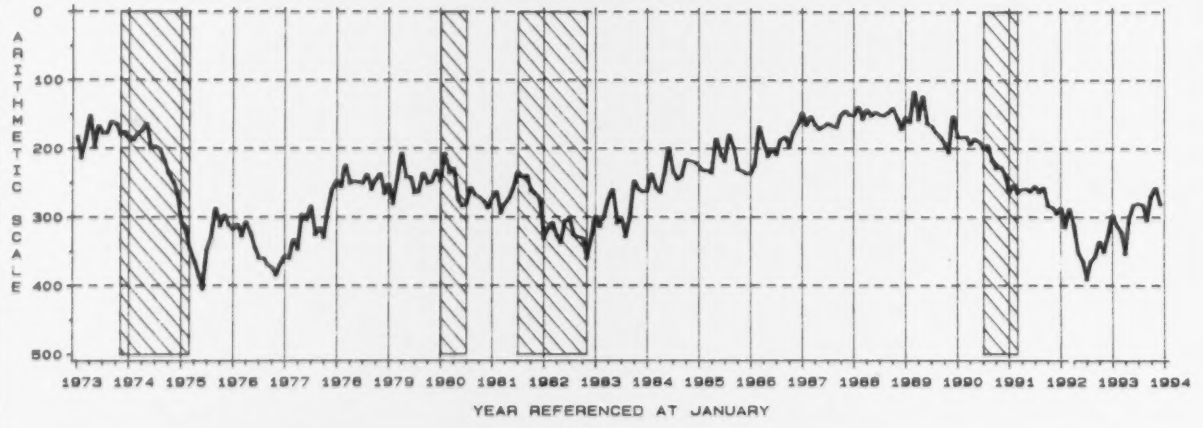


TABLE II
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)

Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan								
Feb								
Mar	Tabular data are not published because of a January 1994 break in series.							
Apr								
May								
Jun	Charts represent data from the "old method" CPS questionnaire and are intended to illustrate a general level of historical trends.							
Jul								
Aug								
Sep	Historical data are not longer comparable to January 1994. See article, page 13; see data, page S-35.							
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

5. Employment/Population Ratio (%)

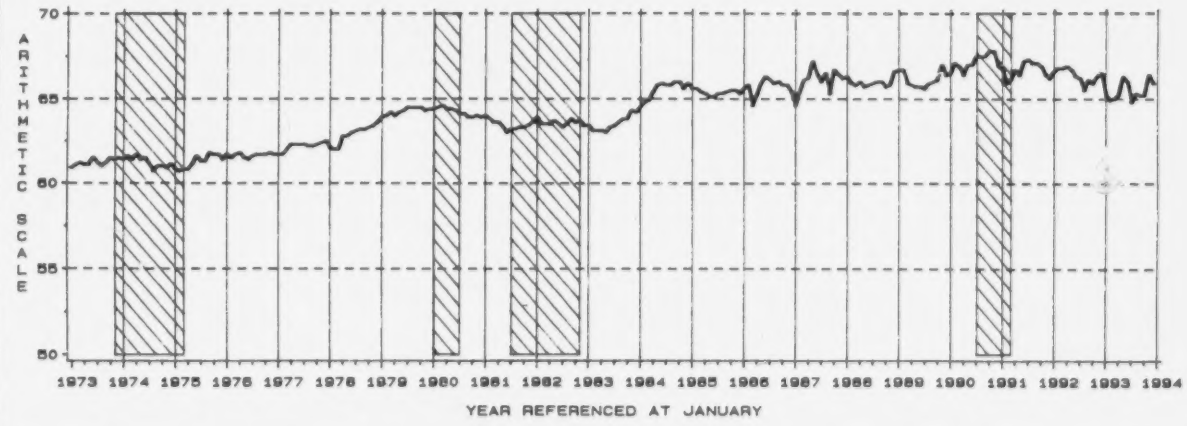
Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan								
Feb								
Mar	Tabular data are not published because of a January 1994 break in series.							
Apr								
May								
Jun	Charts represent data from the "old method" CPS questionnaire and are intended to illustrate a general level of historical trends.							
Jul								
Aug								
Sep	Historical data are not longer comparable to January 1994. See article, page 13; see data, page S-35.							
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

6. Unemployment Rate (%)

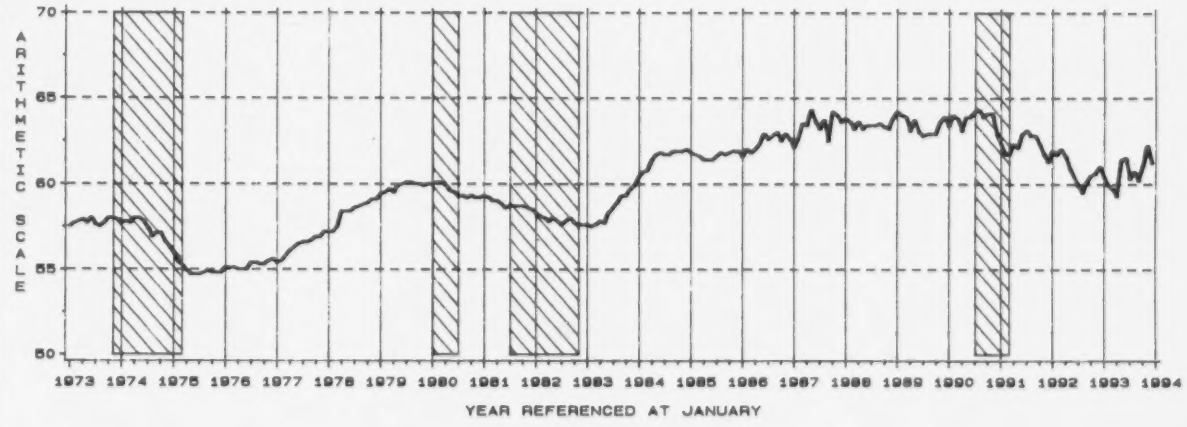
Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan								
Feb								
Mar	Tabular data are not published because of a January 1994 break in series.							
Apr								
May								
Jun	Charts represent data from the "old method" CPS questionnaire and are intended to illustrate a general level of historical trends.							
Jul								
Aug								
Sep	Historical data are not longer comparable to January 1994. See article, page 13; see data, page S-35.							
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

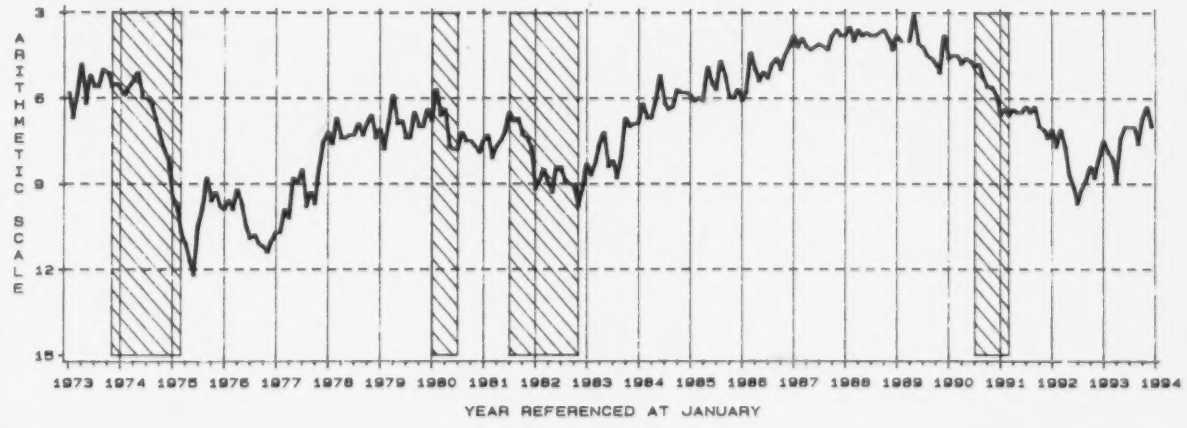


TABLE III
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3615.5	3683.3	3468.8	3537.8	3389.9	3459.7	3369.9	3440.4
Feb	3620.2	3682.6	3463.5	3525.8	3394.2	3456.6	3367.2	3430.2
Mar	3650.7	3685.5	3482.8	3517.7	3412.0	3447.6	3376.1	3412.5
Apr	3642.4	3660.2	3492.4	3511.3	3427.5	3447.3	3389.8	3410.1
May	3665.9	3660.2	3514.1	3507.6	3454.6	3448.1	3414.5	3407.9
Jun	3711.1	3655.8	3551.2	3495.4	3501.0	3445.0	3459.0	3403.3
Jul	3665.1	3636.1	3511.3	3484.8	3466.6	3441.2	3422.5	3396.9
Aug	3652.9	3627.1	3502.5	3478.2	3457.9	3434.5	3410.7	3387.3
Sep	3622.4	3612.0	3493.6	3483.9	3432.1	3423.6	3408.1	3400.6
Oct	3598.7	3587.8	3494.1	3481.5	3445.1	3430.9	3423.8	3409.0
Nov	3590.3	3567.6	3506.4	3481.0	3456.7	3429.3	3433.8R	3405.5R
Dec	3581.5	3556.3	3502.9	3475.8	3452.1	3423.9	3436.3	3407.5

8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

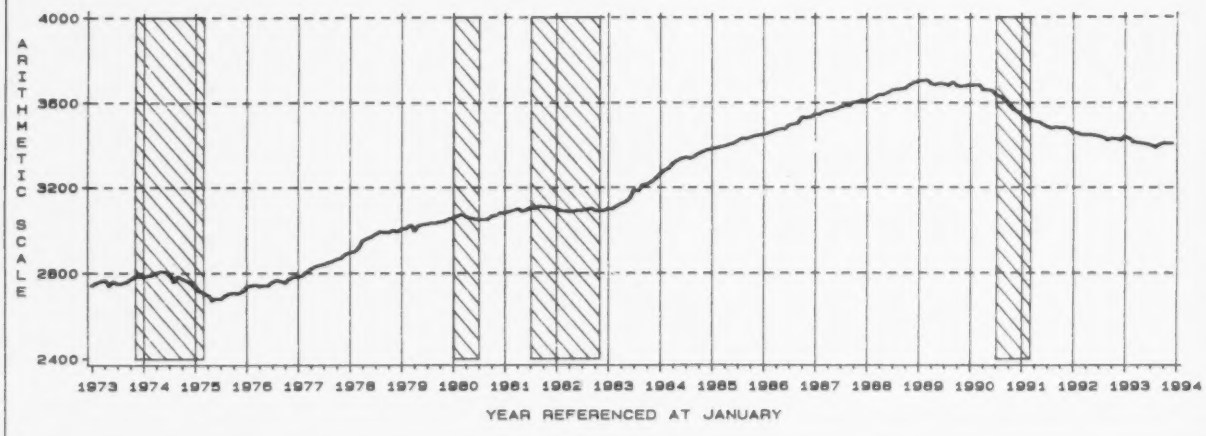
Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3053.8	3117.5	2903.5	2968.3	2827.8	2893.2	2805.4	2871.3
Feb	3049.0	3115.1	2891.0	2957.1	2823.1	2889.4	2794.5	2861.4
Mar	3076.5	3118.8	2906.5	2949.2	2837.0	2880.4	2799.5	2843.8
Apr	3062.6	3088.6	2916.8	2944.0	2851.7	2879.9	2814.4	2843.1
May	3082.8	3083.0	2939.8	2938.9	2883.9	2882.3	2840.9	2838.8
Jun	3124.6	3077.2	2978.0	2929.5	2925.9	2876.7	2882.6	2833.4
Jul	3098.7	3061.8	2954.8	2920.9	2899.8	2867.4	2868.1	2835.9
Aug	3095.8	3054.2	2955.5	2916.0	2897.3	2859.0	2863.4	2825.9
Sep	3067.3	3040.4	2945.4	2918.5	2882.1	2855.7	2855.9	2830.0
Oct	3028.3	3017.0	2928.0	2914.9	2876.9	2862.0	2853.0	2837.4
Nov	3014.1	2996.9	2933.4	2914.1	2880.7	2860.0	2854.2R	2832.9R
Dec	3004.1	2984.9	2930.1	2909.2	2876.4	2854.8	2857.0	2835.0

9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)

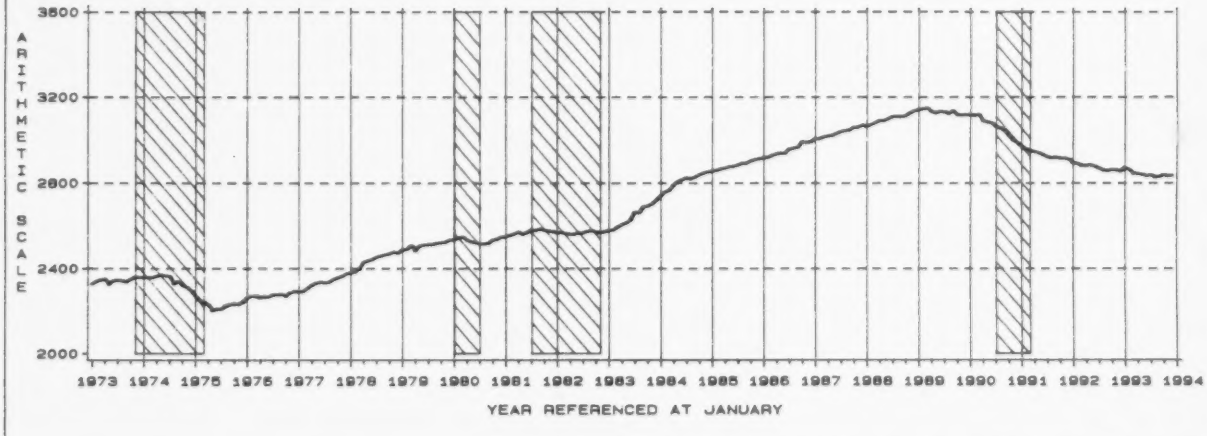
Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	561.7	565.8	565.3	569.5	562.1	566.5	564.5	569.1
Feb	571.2	567.5	572.5	568.7	571.1	567.2	572.7	568.8
Mar	574.2	566.7	576.3	568.5	575.0	567.2	576.6	568.7
Apr	579.8	571.6	575.6	567.3	575.8	567.4	575.4	567.0
May	583.1	577.2	574.3	568.7	570.7	565.8	573.6	569.1
Jun	586.5	578.6	573.2	565.9	575.1	568.3	576.4	569.9
Jul	566.4	574.3	556.5	563.9	566.8	573.8	554.4	561.0
Aug	557.1	572.9	547.0	562.2	560.6	575.5	547.3	561.4
Sep	555.1	571.6	548.2	565.4	550.0	567.9	552.2	570.6
Oct	570.4	570.8	566.1	566.6	568.2	568.9	570.8	571.6
Nov	576.2	570.7	573.0	566.9	576.0	569.3	579.6R	572.6R
Dec	577.4	571.4	572.8	566.6	575.7	569.1	579.3	572.5

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

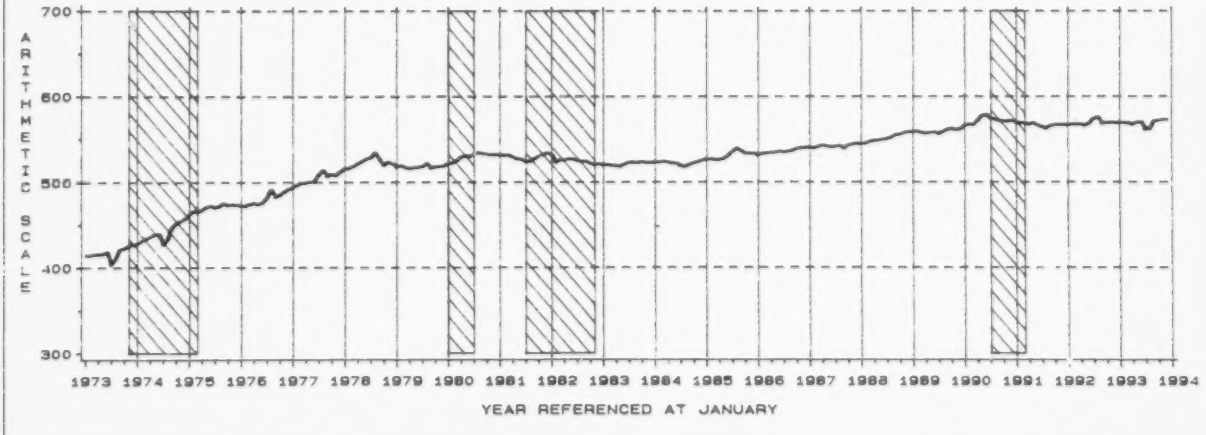


TABLE IV
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	608.1	618.1	561.2	571.1	528.8	538.6	509.3	519.0
Feb	608.1	614.4	562.6	569.2	527.7	534.4	507.4	514.2
Mar	607.1	610.1	562.8	566.3	528.6	532.3	506.5	510.4
Apr	601.3	604.5	560.3	563.7	529.6	533.1	507.3	510.7
May	600.1	600.3	562.1	562.3	530.9	531.1	508.9	509.1
Jun	603.3	597.1	566.5	560.3	534.9	528.9	512.0	506.1
Jul	592.1	594.9	554.2	557.0	523.6	526.4	504.2	506.9
Aug	596.1	592.6	556.9	553.3	525.8	522.2	507.4	504.0
Sep	596.1	590.0	559.3	553.3	525.4	519.6	513.3	507.7
Oct	588.7	583.6	556.2	550.8	526.7	521.1	511.0	505.3
Nov	582.8	578.4	553.0	548.4	525.1	520.5	506.5R	501.9R
Dec	576.0	575.1	546.1	545.0	520.4	519.3	503.7	502.5

11. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

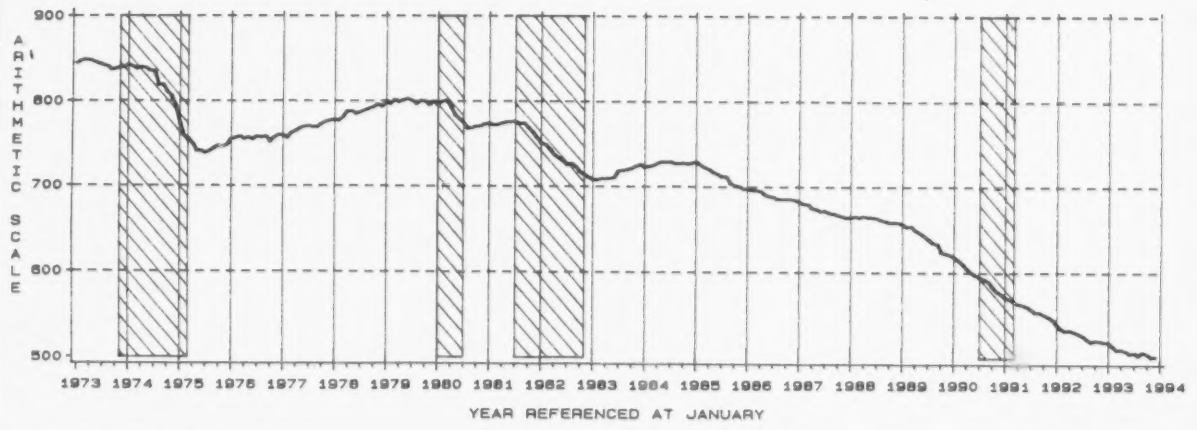
Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	142.6	156.3	116.0	129.6	101.9	115.3	96.0	109.4
Feb	141.9	157.7	113.5	128.5	99.2	113.7	91.3	105.6
Mar	146.1	157.4	115.4	126.4	100.9	111.7	91.1	101.8
Apr	147.6	151.3	121.8	125.7	104.9	108.9	95.6	99.7
May	151.3	150.1	125.3	124.2	108.8	107.8	99.6	98.6
Jun	154.1	148.1	127.9	122.1	112.8	107.0	101.7	96.0
Jul	154.8	146.8	126.6	119.0	113.2	105.9	101.1	93.9
Aug	151.9	143.2	126.7	118.4	113.4	105.3	101.7	93.8
Sep	149.2	141.3	125.1	117.3	112.4	104.8	101.7	94.2
Oct	143.7	137.2	122.7	116.2	112.5	105.8	103.1	96.3
Nov	139.3	134.6	120.5	115.8	108.9	104.1	101.9R	97.1R
Dec	133.8	132.8	115.6	114.4	104.9	103.6	100.4	99.0

12. Private Service-Producing Industries Payroll Employment (000)

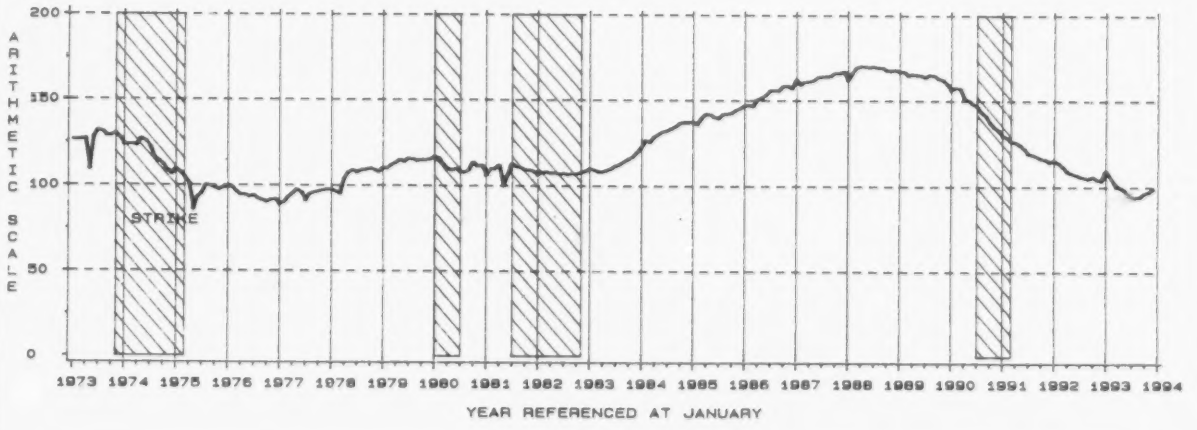
Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2300.9	2340.7	2224.5	2265.6	2195.4	2237.4	2198.5	2241.1
Feb	2296.8	2340.6	2213.2	2257.5	2194.6	2239.4	2194.2	2239.7
Mar	2321.0	2348.9	2226.5	2254.6	2205.8	2234.6	2200.2	2229.7
Apr	2311.3	2330.4	2232.8	2252.7	2215.3	2236.0	2209.7	2230.9
May	2328.9	2330.2	2250.4	2250.5	2242.3	2241.6	2230.5	2229.3
Jun	2364.7	2329.6	2281.6	2245.2	2276.2	2238.9	2267.0	2229.5
Jul	2349.3	2317.7	2272.0	2243.0	2261.0	2233.2	2260.9	2233.3
Aug	2345.4	2316.1	2269.9	2242.4	2256.1	2229.6	2252.4	2226.3
Sep	2319.7	2306.8	2259.0	2245.9	2242.4	2229.4	2239.0	2226.2
Oct	2293.6	2293.9	2247.2	2246.0	2235.8	2233.2	2237.0	2235.9
Nov	2289.7	2281.7	2258.0	2248.1	2244.7	2233.5	2243.9R	2232.1R
Dec	2292.1	2274.9	2266.5	2248.0	2249.1	2230.0	2251.1	2231.8

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

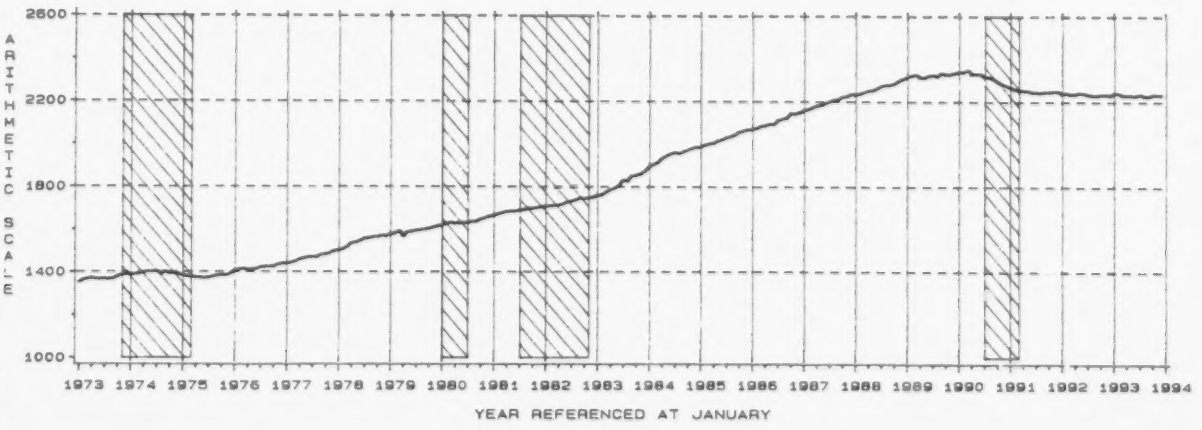


TABLE V
PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. Manufacturing Employment-Production Workers (000)

Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	378.2	386.1	344.1	352.1	321.0	329.0	311.7	319.7
Feb	379.1	384.5	345.8	351.6	320.8	326.8	311.1	317.3
Mar	378.6	381.4	346.1	349.6	323.6	327.4	311.5	315.5
Apr	375.7	378.7	345.5	348.5	325.8	328.8	313.3	316.2
May	376.4	376.9	346.8	347.2	327.3	327.7	316.2	316.5
Jun	378.1	373.8	351.2	346.9	330.9	326.6	319.2	314.8
Jul	369.4	373.5	339.8	343.3	321.2	324.5	311.7	314.9
Aug	374.4	372.7	345.4	343.3	324.4	322.2	316.9	314.6
Sep	375.4	369.1	347.7	341.6	325.8	320.0	323.6	317.9
Oct	371.2	365.3	345.8	339.8	326.9	320.9	321.8	315.7
Nov	366.5	362.1	343.3	338.7	325.5	320.8	317.7R	313.0R
Dec	361.8	360.0	335.6	333.9	320.2	318.7	313.0	311.7

14. Manufacturing Workweek-Production Workers (Hours)

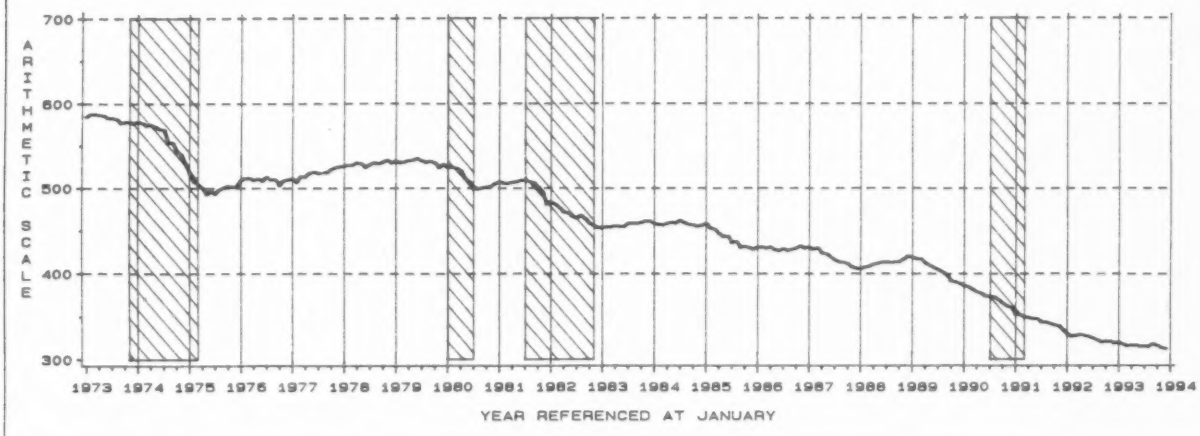
Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.2	41.2	40.4	40.4	41.5	41.6	41.3	41.4
Feb	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.6	41.0	41.1
Mar	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	40.8	40.8
Apr	40.4	40.6	41.1	41.3	41.2	41.5	41.3	41.6
May	41.3	41.4	41.1	41.2	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.7
Jun	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.5	41.6	41.4
Jul	41.1	41.6	41.0	41.5	41.0	41.5	41.2	41.7
Aug	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.6	41.3	41.5	41.4	41.6
Sep	41.6	41.5	41.8	41.7	41.2	41.2	41.5	41.5
Oct	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.7
Nov	41.7	41.3	42.1	41.6	41.9	41.4	42.0R	41.5R
Dec	42.2	41.6	42.4	41.8	41.9	41.3	42.4	41.8

15. Aggregate Manufacturing Weekly Manhours-Production Workers (000)

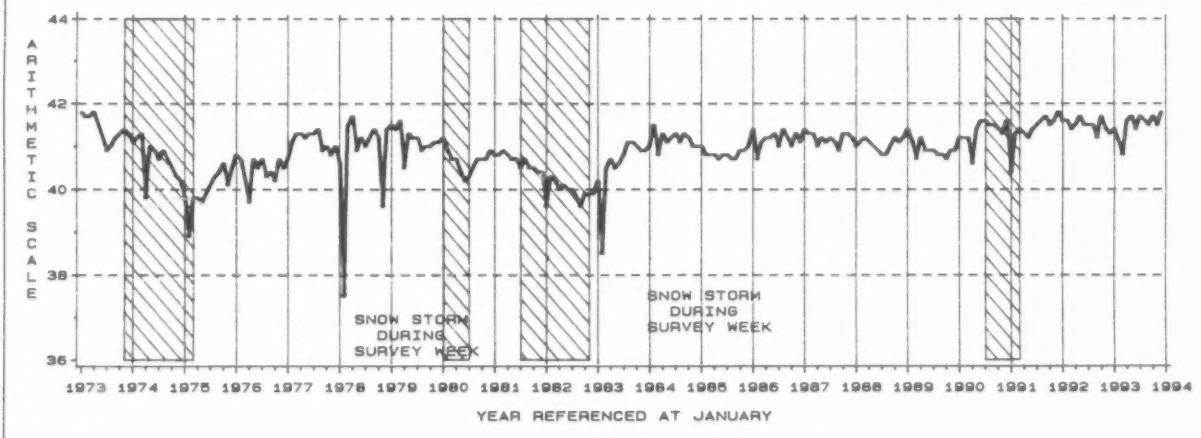
Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15,582	15,907	13,902	14,225	13,322	13,686	12,873	13,236
Feb	15,619	15,841	14,247	14,521	13,313	13,595	12,755	13,041
Mar	15,636	15,714	14,329	14,473	13,397	13,554	12,709	12,872
Apr	15,178	15,375	14,200	14,393	13,423	13,645	12,939	13,154
May	15,545	15,604	14,253	14,305	13,616	13,665	13,154	13,198
Jun	15,767	15,550	14,610	14,362	13,799	13,554	13,279	13,033
Jul	15,182	15,538	13,932	14,247	13,169	13,467	12,842	13,131
Aug	15,425	15,467	14,300	14,281	13,398	13,371	13,120	13,087
Sep	15,617	15,318	14,534	14,245	13,423	13,184	13,429	13,192
Oct	15,331	15,123	14,316	14,102	13,599	13,382	13,387	13,165
Nov	15,283	14,955	14,453	14,090	13,638	13,281	13,343R	12,990R
Dec	15,268	14,976	14,229	13,957	13,416	13,162	13,271	13,029

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



16. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

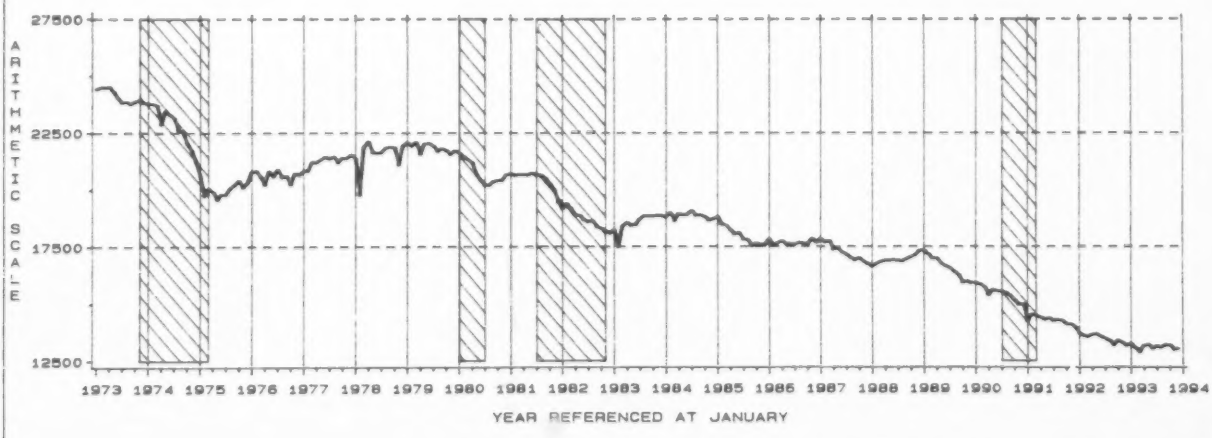


TABLE VI
EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers ($)

Date	1990	1991	1992	1993
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	482.86	481.16	519.17	530.29
Feb	479.98	492.34	517.51	526.03
Mar	482.80	498.04	518.74	517.34
Apr	472.28	495.67	517.47	533.18
May	483.21	498.54	524.99	538.30
Jun	488.31	505.02	522.08	539.55
Jul	483.34	500.20	518.24	537.66
Aug	482.86	502.60	519.14	537.79
Sep	490.05	513.72	518.30	542.82
Oct	485.28	508.39	523.74	543.71
Nov	494.98	522.88	530.87	554.40R
Dec	509.35	531.27	538.83	566.04

17. CPI For Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (Unadj. Index 1982-84=100)

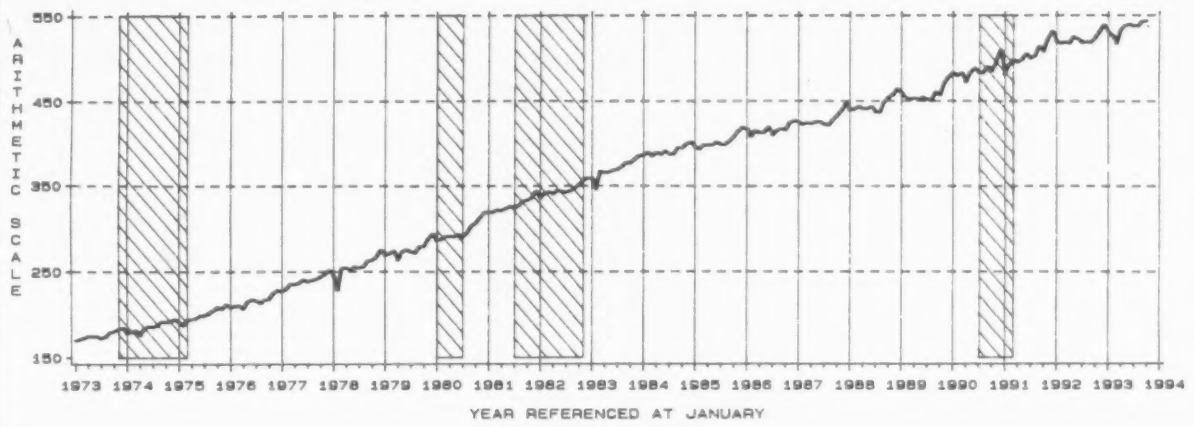
Date	1990			1991			1992			1993		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.
Jan	125.9	133.0	131.0	132.8	140.3	140.4	136.0	144.4	144.2	140.3	149.9	147.4
Feb	126.4	133.1	132.2	132.8	140.6	140.5	136.4	144.8	143.9	140.7	150.3	148.6
Mar	127.1	134.5	133.8	133.0	140.5	141.0	137.0	145.8	145.0	141.1	150.7	149.0
Apr	127.3	135.0	134.4	133.3	141.0	140.8	137.3	145.9	145.1	141.6	150.7	149.4
May	127.5	134.9	134.9	133.8	141.4	141.2	137.6	145.8	145.5	141.9	150.4	149.3
Jun	128.3	135.0	135.5	134.1	142.1	141.8	138.1	146.5	147.4	142.0	150.7	150.4
Jul	128.7	136.0	136.6	134.3	142.3	142.5	138.4	146.6	147.3	142.1	150.7	150.6
Aug	129.9	137.4	137.5	134.6	142.6	143.2	138.8	147.6	147.8	142.4	151.7	150.4
Sep	131.1	138.7	138.6	135.2	143.2	143.7	139.1	148.3	147.9	142.6	151.8	150.9
Oct	131.9	139.5	139.1	135.4	143.0	142.9	139.6	149.1	147.8	143.3	152.1	151.9
Nov	132.2	139.5	139.4	135.8	144.0	143.4	139.8	149.2	147.6	143.4	152.0	151.9
Dec	132.2	139.5	139.8	135.9	143.9	144.4	139.8	149.1	147.4	143.3	152.1	151.2

18. Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Workers in 1982-84 Dollars (Unadj.)

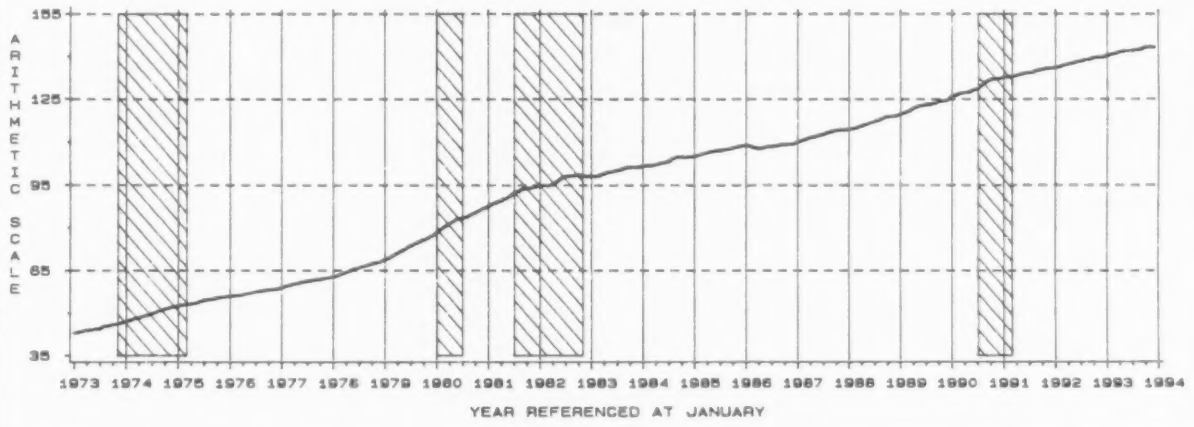
Date	1990	1991	1992	1993
Jan	365.80	342.83	359.79	356.74
Feb	361.70	350.30	358.51	351.86
Mar	359.76	353.85	356.77	345.12
Apr	350.62	351.79	355.65	355.33
May	358.20	352.82	360.45	359.11
Jun	360.91	355.77	355.28	358.27
Jul	354.61	351.26	352.66	356.89
Aug	351.17	351.71	351.48	355.92
Sep	353.32	358.12	349.97	358.65
Oct	348.37	355.64	352.81	357.70
Nov	354.82	363.87	357.73	364.74R
Dec	364.60	368.55	363.46	373.13

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1982-84=100)



18. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1982-84 DOLLARS (Unadj.)

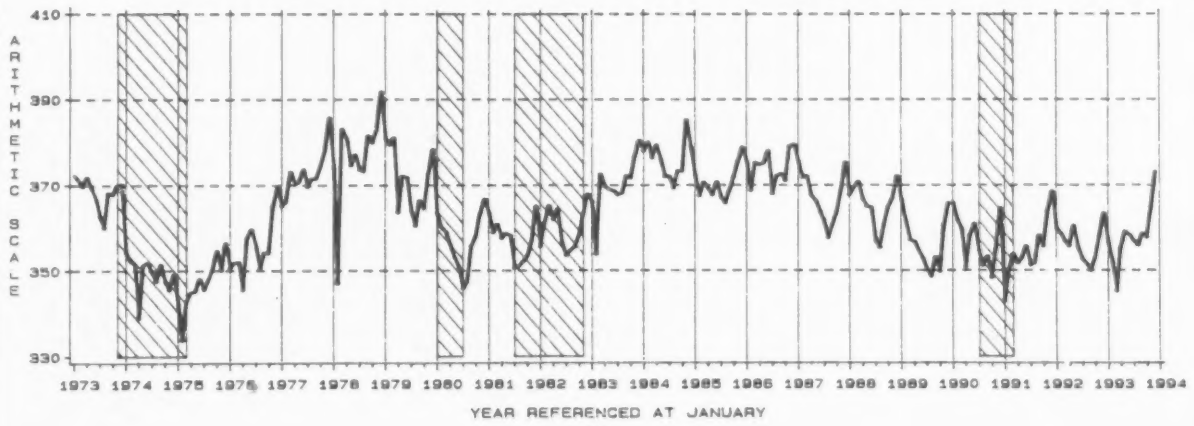


TABLE VII
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. New Business Incorporations (Number)

Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,426	2,293	2,410	2,244	3,0[illegible]	2,918	2,826	2,864
Feb	2,734	2,662	2,081	2,002	2,929	2,686	2,327	2,230
Mar	3,273	2,787	2,535	2,241	2,397	2,029	2,798	2,252
Apr	2,461	2,374	2,509	2,351	2,868	2,628	2,741	2,650
May	2,815	2,461	2,436	2,224	2,178	2,134	2,318	2,211
Jun	2,295	2,388	2,157	2,226	2,830	2,820	2,685	2,614
Jul	2,313	2,351	2,490	2,405	2,574	2,550		
Aug	2,127	2,344	2,111	2,392	2,052	2,368		
Sep	1,899	2,174	2,122	2,441	2,598	2,787		
Oct	2,243	2,232	2,362	2,321	2,142	2,236		
Nov	1,946	2,215	2,409	2,765	1,971	2,252		
Dec	1,749	1,865	2,372	2,536	2,406	2,426		

20. Business Failures (Number)

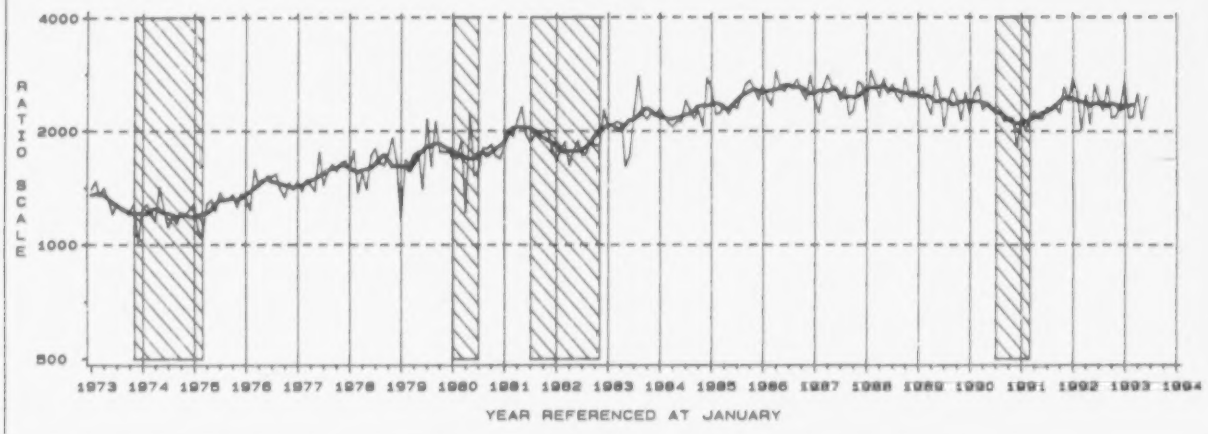
Date	SEASONALITY NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT			
	1990 Unadj.	1991 Unadj.	1992 Unadj.	1993 Unadj.
Jan	75	150	244	270
Feb	80	192	237	249
Mar	113	197	292	272
Apr	69	253	253	223
May	72	264	248	257
Jun	80	224	258	225
Jul	108	266	253R	200
Aug	138	177	193R	278
Sep	125	251	204R	307
Oct	148	292	197R	190
Nov	115	250	223R	193
Dec	127	212	222	

21. Industrial Electric Power Sales (Millions of Kilowatt-Hours)

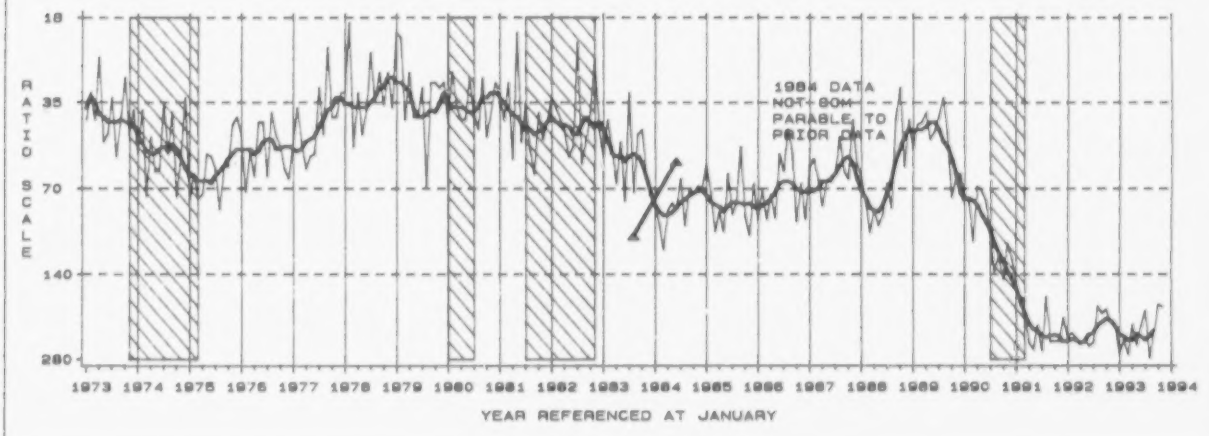
Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,165	1,233	1,211	1,284	1,168	1,235	1,131	1,210
Feb	1,206	1,274	1,188	1,257	1,197	1,228	1,141	1,212
Mar	1,255	1,259	1,235	1,250	1,251	1,260	1,201	1,197
Apr	1,162	1,228	1,182	1,239	1,196	1,260	1,132	1,186
May	1,198	1,186	1,259	1,248	1,232	1,241	1,209	1,220
Jun	1,298	1,253	1,286	1,262	1,251	1,208	1,282	1,245
Jul	1,258	1,212	1,309	1,253	1,307	1,248	1,309	1,250
Aug	1,329	1,264	1,370	1,301	1,266	1,217	1,333	1,276
Sep	1,258	1,243	1,304	1,276	1,266	1,224	1,272	1,226
Oct	1,354	1,312	1,289	1,249	1,255	1,216	1,204	1,180
Nov	1,279	1,266	1,173	1,174	1,188	1,205	1,180	1,187
Dec	1,244	1,273	1,222	1,239	1,221	1,226		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) TWELVE—MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) FIVE—MONTH MOVING AVERAGE — INVERTED



21. INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT—HOURS)

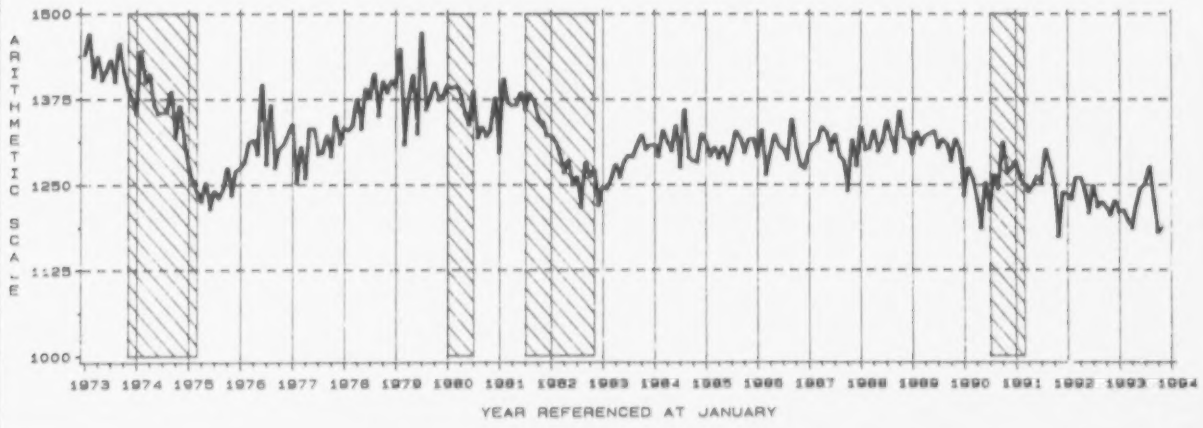


TABLE VIII
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. Total Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	563.9	619.5	369.7	407.3	556.3	597.2	569.4	666.6
Feb	443.5	509.8	318.3	351.8	219.1	266.8	449.6	531.2
Mar	592.5	591.3	468.1	469.5	362.3	365.2	416.6	421.9
Apr	682.9	662.3	720.4	702.4	391.1	373.2	396.3	377.1
May	511.2	484.7	463.2	438.6	581.5	563.0	404.9	379.5
Jun	422.4	406.8	446.9	427.0	648.5	628.5	600.3	581.6
Jul	346.8	347.5	1152.7	1155.4	446.7	451.0	507.0	512.4
Aug	533.3	518.2	413.8	402.0	382.0	371.0	445.9	433.8
Sep	564.6	580.5	447.7	467.2	351.5	374.8	425.0	451.3
Oct	598.9	552.6	593.6	536.9	638.7	593.7	763.4	631.7
Nov	470.8	463.2	323.6	313.4	499.7	483.8	387.2	372.7
Dec	282.7	295.0	466.1	483.2	335.5R	356.3R	498.7	517.7

23. Residential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

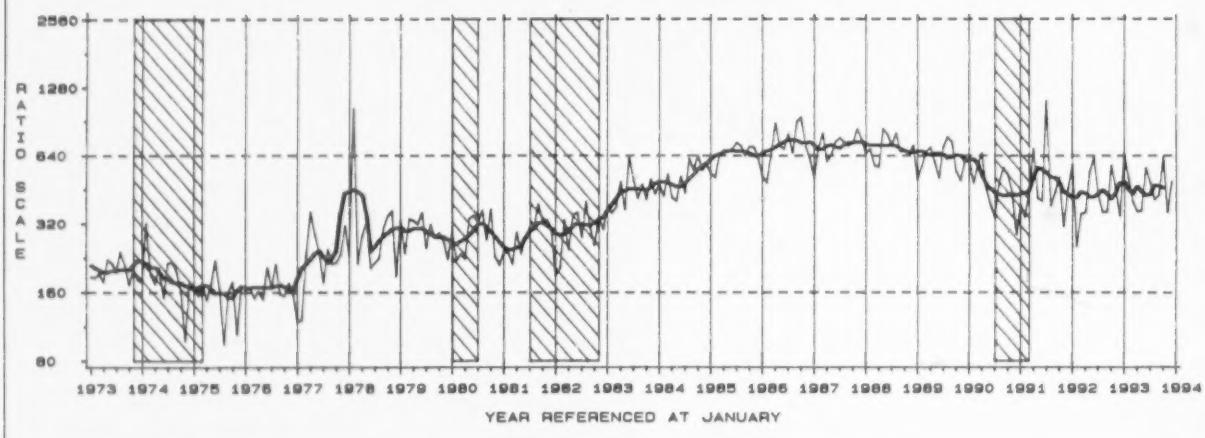
Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	122.3	178.0	97.1	134.7	114.0	154.9	272.9	370.1
Feb	132.7	199.0	62.8	96.3	86.1	133.8	147.1	228.6
Mar	189.9	188.7	109.7	111.1	127.5	130.3	148.4	153.7
Apr	198.9	178.3	156.5	138.5	149.4	131.5	160.2	141.0
May	191.7	165.1	179.1	154.5	132.4	114.0	183.0	157.6
Jun	134.3	118.7	177.3	157.3	171.6	151.7	160.8	142.2
Jul	115.8	116.6	148.0	150.7	145.2	149.4	183.3	188.6
Aug	144.9	129.8	141.4	129.7	166.2	155.1	181.2	169.2
Sep	99.8	115.7	111.6	131.1	122.0	145.3	137.6	163.8
Oct	196.2	150.0	222.9	166.2	167.1	122.2	489.5	357.8
Nov	167.3	159.8	133.8	123.7	180.5	164.5	163.4	148.9
Dec	111.8	124.2	122.2	139.3	137.5R	158.3R	125.6	144.6

24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

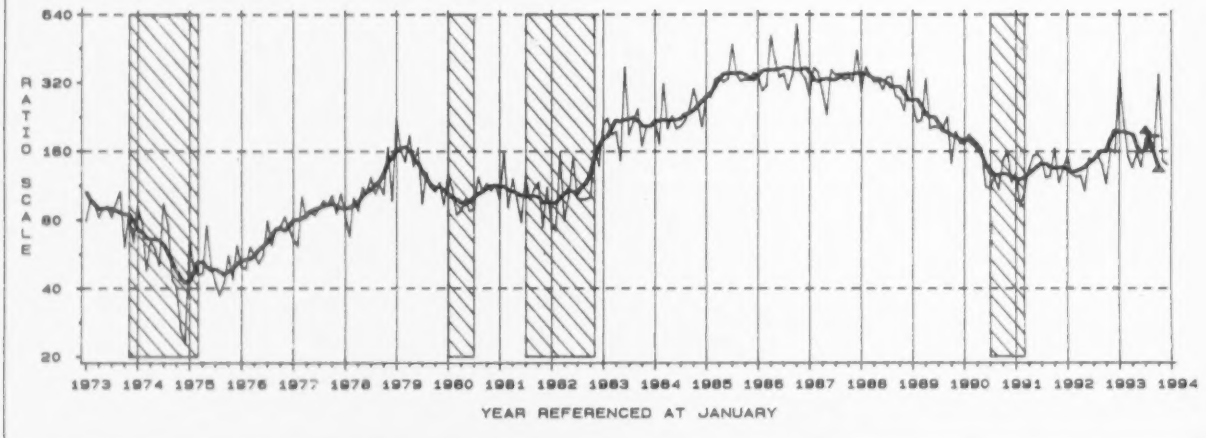
Date	SEASONALITY NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT			
	1990 Unadj.	1991 Unadj.	1992 Unadj.	1993 Unadj.
Jan	274.8	204.0	168.6	170.2
Feb	166.7	195.2	77.2	166.6
Mar	226.5	197.9	145.6	93.2
Apr	334.8	283.2	126.7	131.5
May	258.2	184.7	138.5	121.0
Jun	235.5	166.4	349.4	358.4
Jul	148.2	373.7	165.5	190.6
Aug	301.3	147.7	113.7	161.4
Sep	276.4	121.1	167.1	169.9
Oct	267.7	252.1	243.1	141.9
Nov	218.0	140.7	184.5	123.9
Dec	121.3	168.7	136.7R	240.0

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) TWELVE—MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) EIGHT—MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) TWELVE—MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

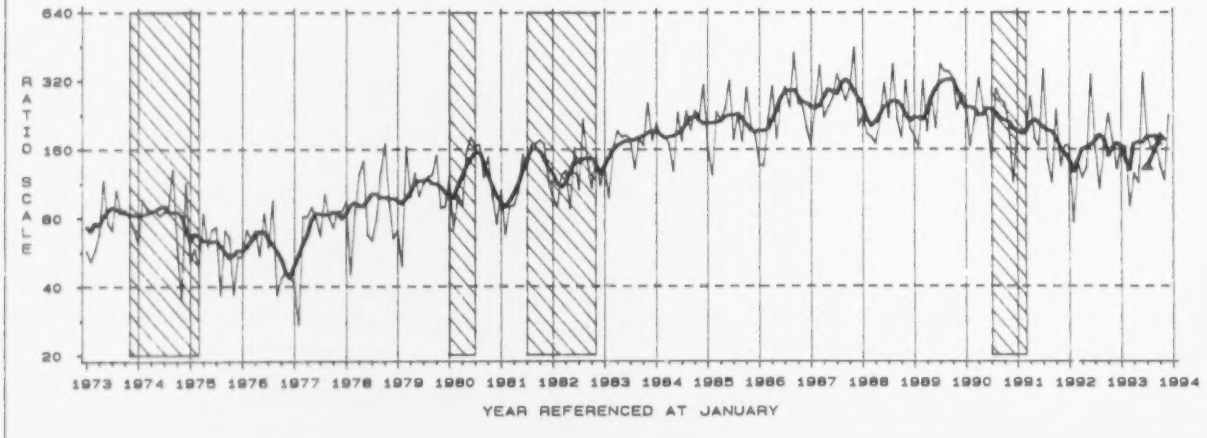


TABLE IX
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized By Building Permits (Number) - Prelim

Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,665	1,971	672	749	1,430	1,659	1,374	1,676
Feb	1,107	1,684	597	905	1,065	1,597	1,440	2,180
Mar	1,698	1,752	796	844	1,968	1,955	2,059	2,001
Apr	1,702	1,467	1,397	1,087	1,760	1,426	2,037	1,643
May	1,581	1,373	1,160	1,075	1,537	1,511	2,249	2,263
Jun	1,496	1,271	1,439	1,280	1,618	1,312	2,316	1,845
Jul	1,221	1,210	1,214	1,182	1,591	1,616	2,063	2,143
Aug	1,116	1,043	1,489	1,423	1,478	1,490	2,157	1,990
Sep	1,109	1,123	1,250	1,248	1,900	1,694	2,073	1,962
Oct	1,088	1,000	1,491	1,356	1,694	1,680	2,510	2,559
Nov	997	1,033	1,308	1,370	1,695	1,798	2,113	2,049
Dec	952	1,113	1,283	1,396	1,571	1,649		

26. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg. Permits (Number) - Prelim

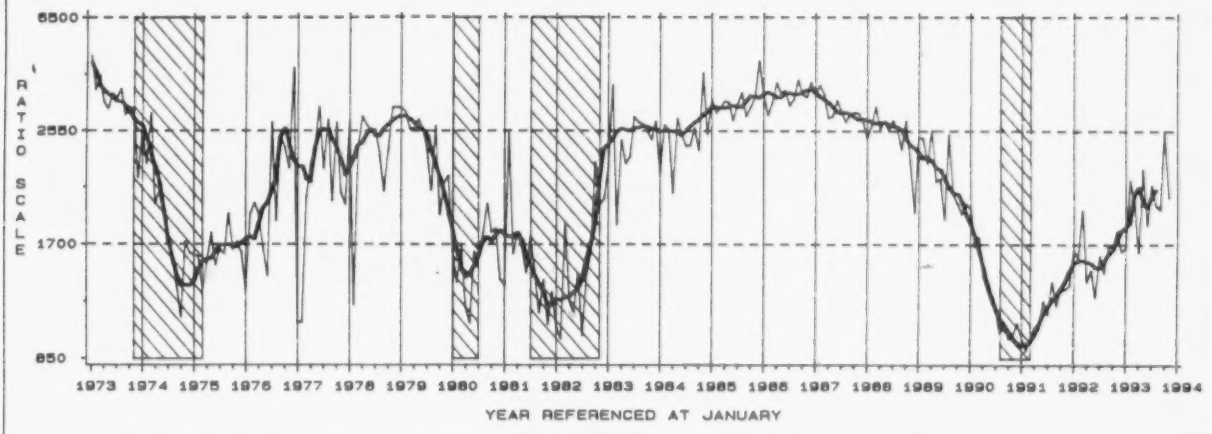
Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	968	1,284R	616	779R	1,056R	1,354R	1,032	1,464R
Feb	886	1,349R	553	831R	874R	1,294R	1,088	1,615R
Mar	1,199	1,262R	738	821R	1,836R	1,943R	1,680	1,703R
Apr	1,053	894R	1,235	969R	1,604R	1,229R	1,835	1,415R
May	1,332	1,106R	1,084	917R	1,306R	1,221R	1,863	1,761R
Jun	1,029	910R	1,215	1,128R	1,366R	1,158R	2,166	1,806R
Jul	1,036	955R	1,081	967R	1,426R	1,274R	1,801	1,676R
Aug	885	779R	1,215	1,107R	1,407R	1,379R	1,643	1,521R
Sep	697	750R	1,080	1,138R	1,538R	1,504R	1,949	1,902
Oct	847	781R	1,285	1,161R	1,485R	1,434R	2,307	2,367
Nov	811	814R	1,122	1,179R	1,466R	1,549R	1,862	1,854
Dec	692	814R	1,025	1,159R	1,378R	1,451R		

27. Private Multi-Family (5 or more) Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg Permits (Number) - Prelim

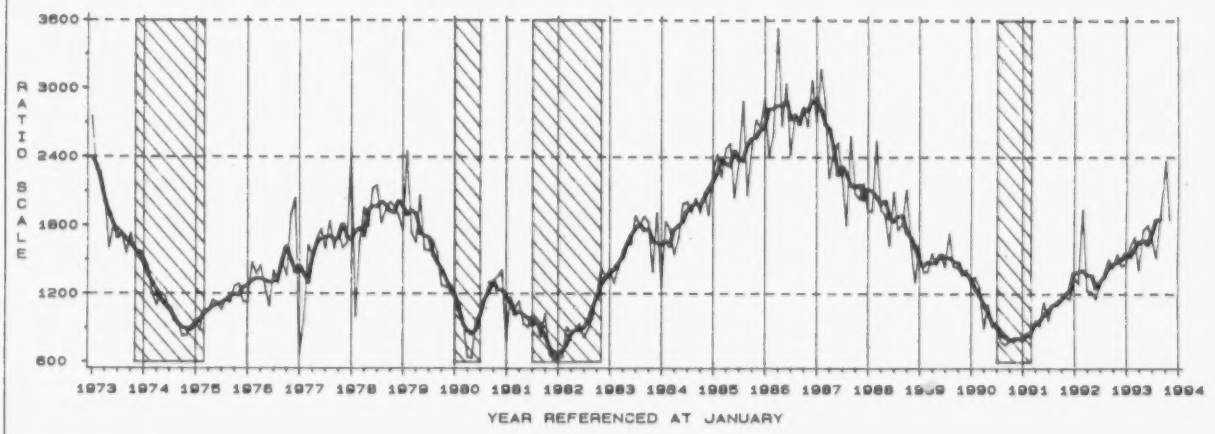
Date	SEASONALITY NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT			
	1990 Unadj.	1991 Unadj.	1992 Unadj.	1993 Unadj.
Jan	637	12	338R	312
Feb	170	24	148R	320
Mar	438	38	86R	316
Apr	550	140	114R	91
May	196	57	163R	298
Jun	421	205	180R	91
Jul	156	72	125R	185
Aug	99	225	44R	400
Sep	368	132	322R	109
Oct	196	150	132R	125
Nov	150	114	142R	207
Dec	237	195	143R	

CHART IX PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT INDICATORS

26. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-FAMILY(5+) DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

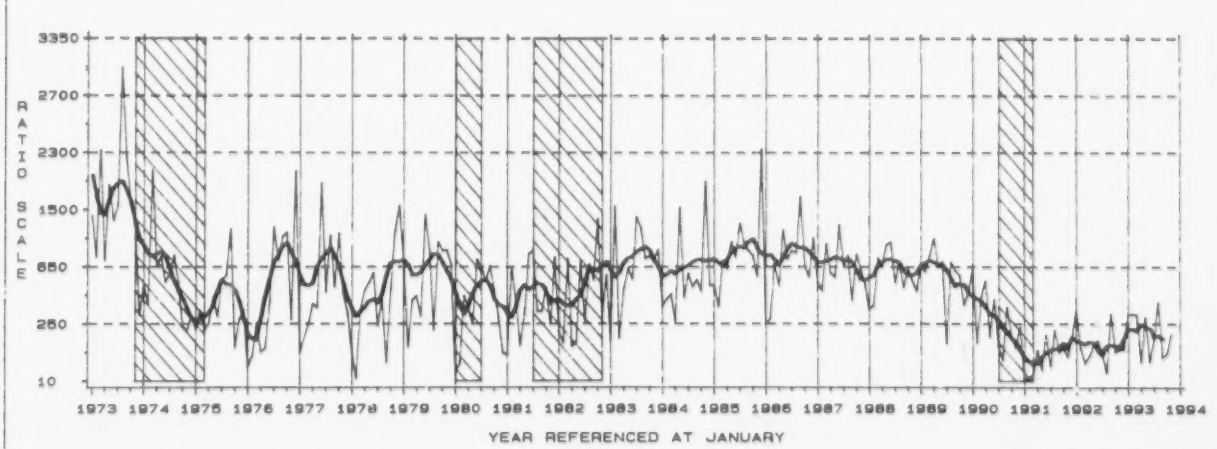


TABLE X
TRADE INDICATORS

28. Sales of Retail Stores ($000,000)

Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,888	5,521	4,686	5,277	4,986	5,558	4,992	5,674
Feb	4,661	5,587	4,565	5,485	5,014	5,823	4,599	5,540
Mar	5,421	5,579	5,281	5,543	5,278	5,579	5,172	5,391
Apr	5,429	5,680	5,283	5,473	5,448	5,609	5,608	5,758
May	5,672	5,546	5,786	5,574	5,709	5,610	5,732	5,644
Jun	5,755	5,564	5,514	5,451	5,835	5,669	5,993	5,827
Jul	5,457	5,507	5,610	5,569	5,724	5,616	5,791	5,691
Aug	5,753	5,511	5,803	5,565	5,704	5,607	5,861	5,780
Sep	5,375	5,564	5,327	5,500	5,507	5,639	5,684	5,765
Oct	5,458	5,502	5,507	5,555	5,609	5,621	5,684R	5,812R
Nov	5,938	5,676	5,872	5,641	5,598	5,472	5,891	5,707
Dec	6,814	5,453	6,721	5,389	7,290	5,724		

29. Sales of Retail Stores in 1982-84 Dollars ($000,000)

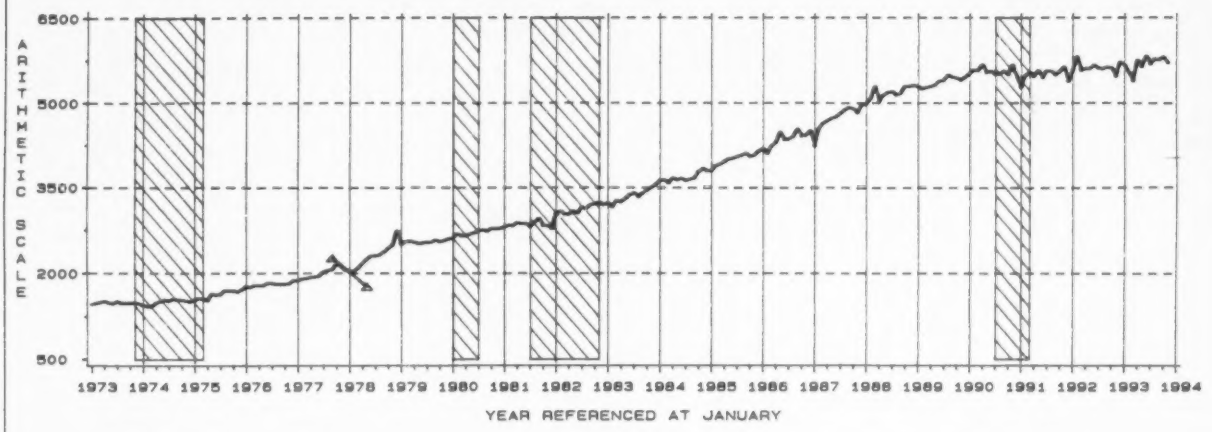
Date	1990	1991	1992	1993
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	4,616	4,162	4,329	4,335
Feb	4,637	4,326	4,539	4,200
Mar	4,596	4,371	4,318	4,081
Apr	4,652	4,303	4,335	4,352
May	4,546	4,368	4,325	4,302
Jun	4,576	4,296	4,361	4,448
Jul	4,507	4,416	4,347	4,351
Aug	4,470	4,399	4,316	4,402
Sep	4,444	4,314	4,321	4,374
Oct	4,336	4,350	4,294	4,380R
Nov	4,469	4,386	4,168	4,294
Dec	4,294	4,191	4,376	

30. New Passenger Car Registrations (Number)

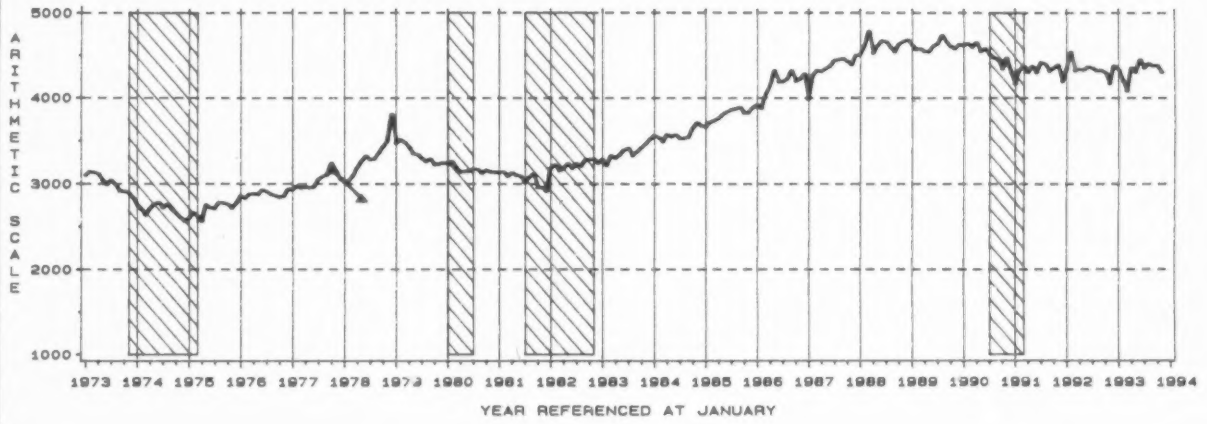
Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	30,805	35,344	23,477	27,053	22,932R	27,222R	25,033	29,098
Feb	28,097	34,628	17,683	22,327	20,886	25,547	22,050	28,797
Mar	34,807	34,323	25,262	25,423	27,296	27,025	27,308	26,655
Apr	34,389	32,650	31,636	27,132	30,626	27,938	32,453	28,735
May	36,092	32,418	30,605	28,451	26,181	23,911	31,597	29,012
Jun	41,333	34,024	30,977	26,581	31,962	25,971	35,014	29,055
Jul	27,108	24,584	32,459	28,801	29,305	27,159	32,628	28,969
Aug	30,852	29,984	27,133	26,063	25,225	25,201	33,619	33,207
Sep	30,162	29,081	26,850	26,611	30,223R	28,405R	31,902	31,861
Oct	29,750	28,354	29,415	28,184	30,157R	28,688R	29,656	28,518
Nov	26,914	31,600	24,358	27,393	23,809R	28,230R	29,179	32,054
Dec	21,623	25,690	23,536	27,258	24,871	28,719		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982–84 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS(NUMBER) EIGHT–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

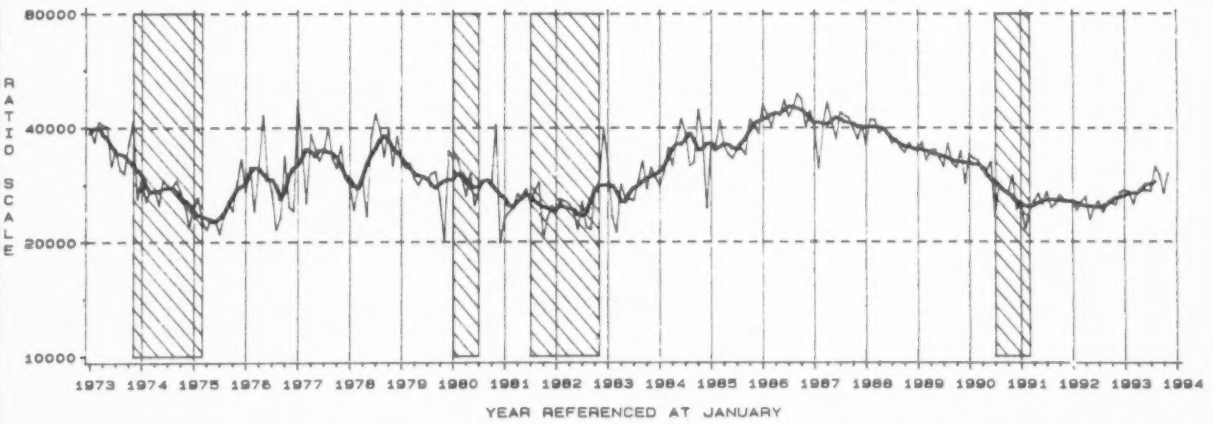


TABLE XI
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

31. Weeks Claimed (Wkly Avg-WA) & Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR%)

Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	93.4	2.6	122.3	3.5	134.3	4.0	107.4	3.3
Feb	93.8	2.7	130.2	3.7	134.0	3.9	105.9	3.2
Mar	93.9	2.7	133.7	3.8	134.6	4.0	108.1	3.3
Apr	97.2	2.7	136.0	3.9	134.7	4.0	110.1	3.3
May	99.5	2.8	137.0	3.9	134.8	4.0	109.5	3.3
Jun	103.3	2.9	137.5	3.9	133.1	4.0	110.7	3.4
Jul	102.2	2.9	135.5	3.9	131.6	4.0	108.9	3.3
Aug	107.4	3.0	135.6	3.9	129.8	3.9	109.6	3.3
Sep	112.8	3.2	137.6	4.0	126.5	3.8	108.4	3.3
Oct	117.1	3.3	144.7	4.2	122.2	3.7	109.6	3.3
Nov	121.1	3.4	140.1	4.1	119.5	3.6	110.3	3.3
Dec	125.7	3.6	139.3	4.1	116.4	3.5	109.0	3.3

32. Initial Claims Weekly Average (Number)

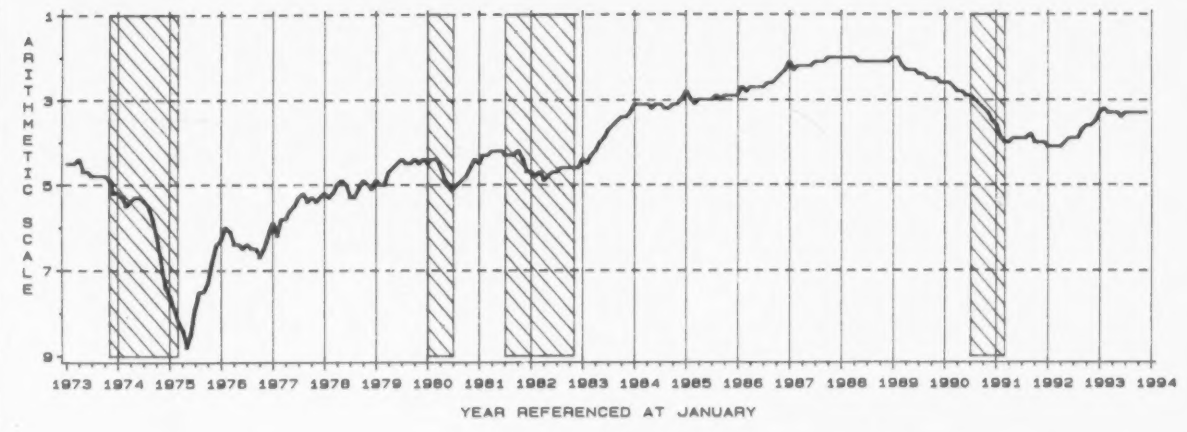
Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	16,647	10,884	20,031	13,285	18,215	12,192	15,550	10,475
Feb	11,950	11,230	15,360	14,256	14,189	12,761	10,883	9,966
Mar	9,753	10,870	12,501	13,987	11,554	12,523	10,211	11,279
Apr	10,130	10,527	13,286	13,916	11,785	12,641	11,378	12,039
May	8,918	11,500	10,382	13,351	9,979	12,815	9,373	11,803
Jun	11,232	11,680	13,050	13,503	12,133	12,239	10,192	10,590
Jul	12,133	10,757	13,946	12,676	13,422	12,397	11,475	10,614
Aug	9,902	12,396	10,591	13,185	9,607	11,834	8,510	10,364
Sep	9,402	12,682	10,195	13,247	9,288	12,377	7,728	10,191
Oct	11,291	12,861	12,162	13,752	10,076	11,322	9,677	10,895
Nov	12,074	12,947	12,640	13,806	10,270	10,802	9,824	10,340
Dec	16,561	12,314	17,898	13,331	13,649	10,488	13,163	10,173

33. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions (Number)

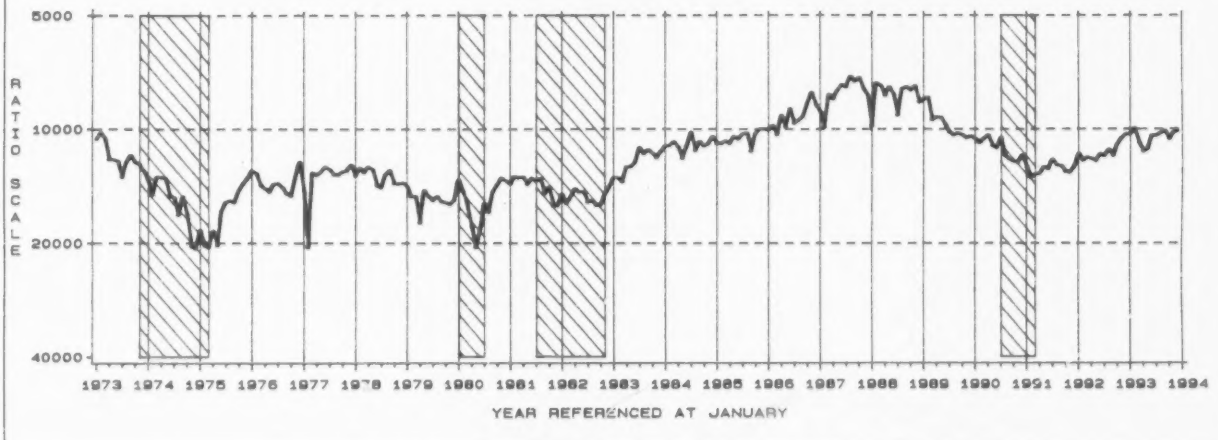
Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	10,108	9,227	14,368	12,865	19,202	17,017	14,611	12,948
Feb	8,272	8,844	11,827	12,772	16,087	17,452	13,221	14,343
Mar	9,334	8,690	12,965	12,388	17,852	17,356	16,017	15,572
Apr	9,806	8,822	16,000	14,353	20,720	18,520	14,716	13,153
May	10,699	9,805	15,991	14,712	18,005	16,582	13,527	12,458
Jun	9,629	9,792	14,031	14,346	16,993	17,484	14,385	14,801
Jul	11,816	10,617	18,999	16,707	20,016	17,339	14,374	12,451
Aug	10,150	10,267	16,029	16,228	16,359	16,650	14,072	14,323
Sep	9,071	10,407	15,238	17,402	15,308	17,407	13,124	14,924
Oct	10,740	11,529	16,333	17,330	13,151	13,864	11,541	12,166
Nov	10,163	11,805	14,328	16,707	13,087	15,330	12,197	14,287
Dec	10,758	11,426	16,334	17,564	14,795	15,977	13,145	14,195

CHART XI UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I

31. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) – INVERTED SCALE



32. INITIAL CLAIMS – WEEKLY AVERAGE(NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE



33. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS(NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE

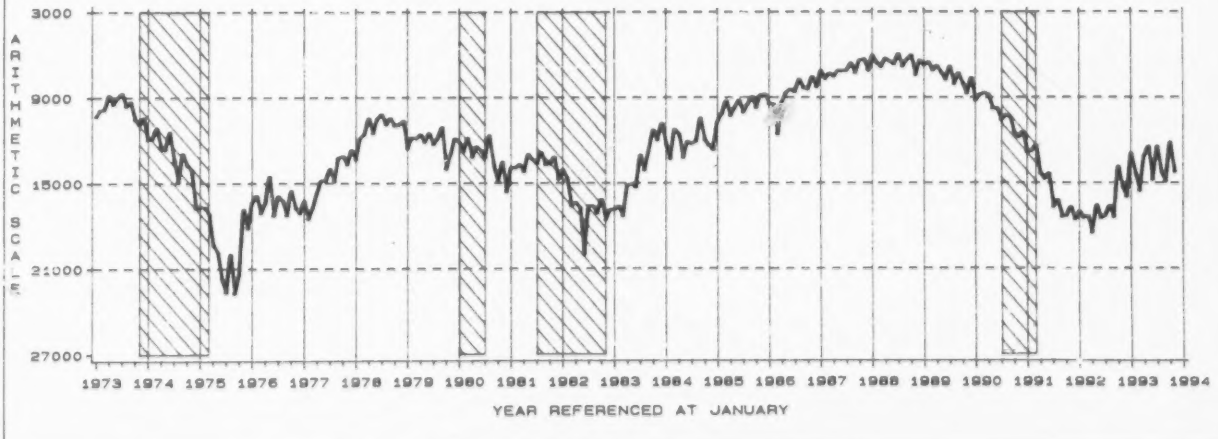


TABLE XII
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II*

34. Insured Unemployment In Manufacturing (000)

Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	29.8	25.1	38.6	33.5	33.2	28.6	27.3	23.2
Feb	27.9	24.3	34.0	30.2	34.4	30.5	27.9	24.7
Mar	31.1	27.8	35.2	31.7	33.1	29.5	27.4	24.5
Apr	31.2	28.5	34.0	31.1	30.8	28.0	25.4	23.0
May	28.2	28.2	30.2	30.0	28.1	28.1	22.6	22.6
Jun	28.4	29.9	28.6	30.0	25.7	26.9	21.5	22.7
Jul	28.6	28.3	31.0	31.1	28.0	27.8	21.7	21.6
Aug	26.2	28.4	26.4	29.4	25.6	28.3	20.1	22.4
Sep	25.2	28.2	25.7	29.3	24.4	27.4	18.4	21.1
Oct	25.6	28.9	23.9	27.0	23.1	26.5	18.9	21.8
Nov	26.2	29.4	26.9	30.0	23.4	26.8	20.0	23.1
Dec	31.1	32.2	30.2	31.7	25.4	26.8	23.2	24.6

35. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)

Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	18.7	13.3	26.7	21.0	23.8	18.0	16.1	10.3
Feb	21.0	11.0	33.9	24.1	25.7	15.9	17.3	7.5
Mar	20.7	11.2	32.5	23.3	24.7	15.6	17.8	8.7
Apr	16.2	12.5	27.0	22.9	20.3	16.2	14.7	10.6
May	13.2	13.7	21.7	21.9	17.3	17.4	11.4	11.5
Jun	12.7	14.7	19.3	21.1	15.0	16.7	10.0	11.7
Jul	12.5	15.4	18.5	21.3	12.2	15.0	8.7	11.5
Aug	11.0	16.1	14.6	19.7	10.7	15.9	7.5	12.8
Sep	12.4	18.2	12.8	18.6	9.1	14.9	6.8	12.6
Oct	12.5	17.9	13.2	18.9	8.3	14.1	6.6	12.4
Nov	13.2	18.1	13.8	18.9	9.1	14.2	7.1	12.2
Dec	18.3	20.5	16.3	18.6	10.5	12.8	9.4	11.7

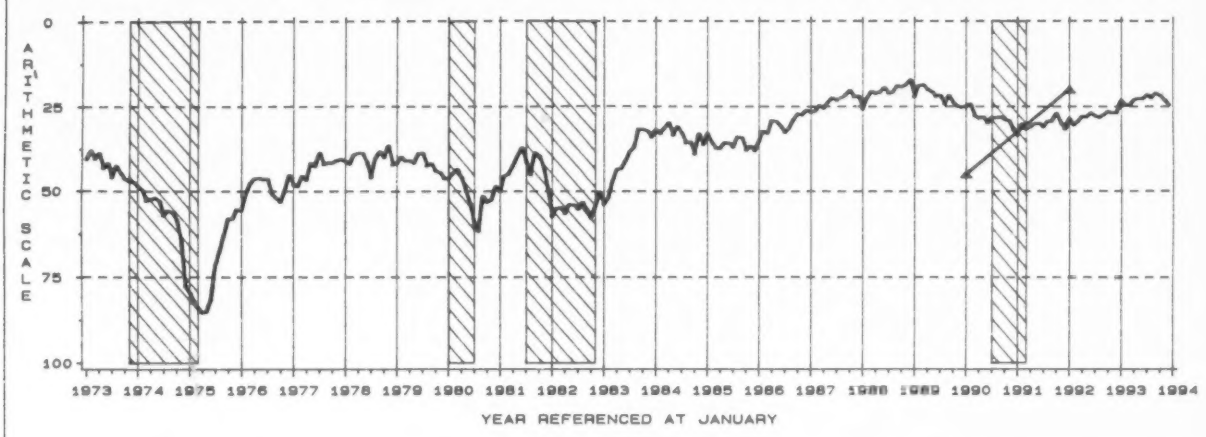
36. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing Industries (000)

Date	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	51.0	47.2	76.6	70.9	86.7	80.2	73.4	67.9
Feb	56.3	51.6	79.5	72.7	87.1	79.5	72.6	66.2
Mar	53.0	50.6	82.2	77.7	85.2	80.0	72.4	68.2
Apr	51.5	51.2	78.0	77.0	81.5	79.9	70.8	69.5
May	53.4	53.1	73.6	76.6	76.0	78.6	64.3	66.7
Jun	51.2	53.6	75.1	78.1	73.9	76.5	63.0	65.3
Jul	60.5	54.7	82.5	74.9	82.0	74.9	70.8	64.8
Aug	62.0	56.9	85.4	78.5	78.9	73.2	69.0	64.0
Sep	53.8	58.1	73.4	79.2	67.0	72.4	58.3	63.1
Oct	55.5	61.9	69.6	78.1	63.6	71.6	58.5	65.8
Nov	56.6	63.6	77.1	87.4	64.5	72.8	59.3	67.0
Dec	66.6	70.8	73.3	78.9	67.9	73.4	61.8	66.8

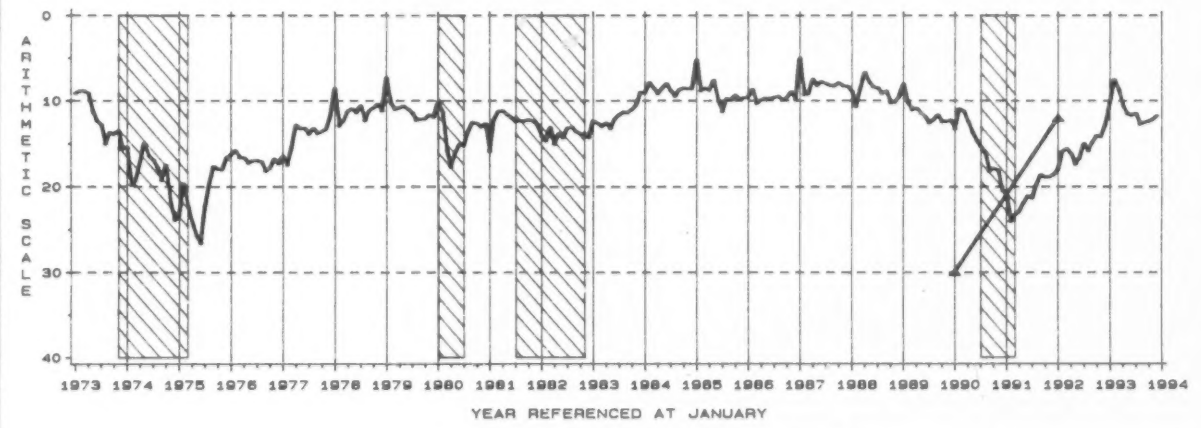
* SEE NOTE ON PAGE S-3.

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – II

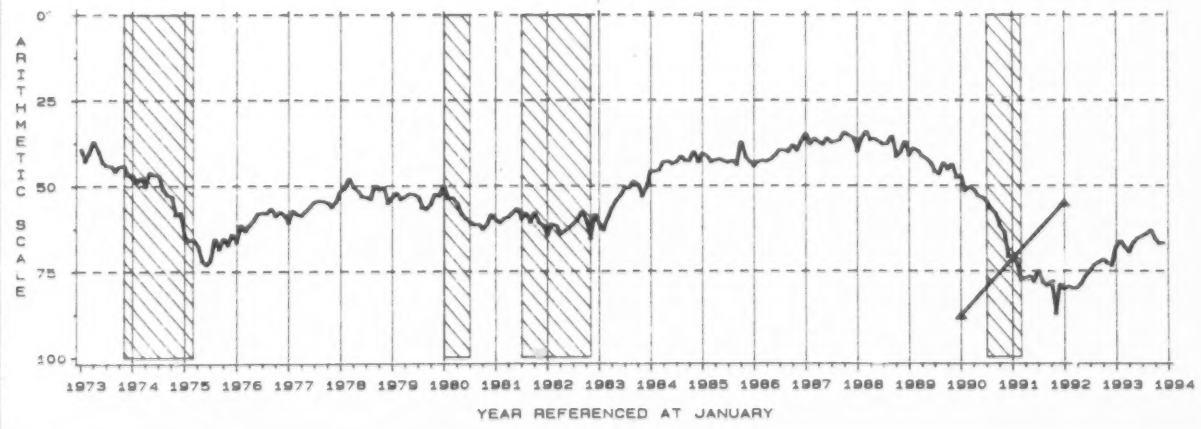
34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) – INVERTED SCALE



35. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) – INVERTED SCALE



36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES(000) – INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(THOUSANDS)

	1992 Dec	1993 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Seasonally Adjusted													
Total Nonfarm	3423.9	3440.4	3430.2	3412.5	3410.1	3407.9	3403.3	3396.9	3387.3	3400.6	3409.0	3405.5	3407.5
Private Sector	2854.8	2871.3	2861.4	2843.8	2843.1	2838.8	2833.4	2835.9	2825.9	2830.0	2837.4	2832.9	2835.0
Goods Producing	624.8	630.2	621.7	614.1	612.2	609.5	603.9	602.6	599.6	603.8	603.5	600.8	603.2
Private Service Prod.	2230.0	2241.1	2239.7	2229.7	2230.9	2229.3	2229.5	2233.3	2226.3	2226.2	2233.9	2232.1	2231.8
Public Sector	569.1	569.1	568.8	568.7	567.0	569.1	569.9	561.0	561.4	570.6	571.6	572.6	572.5
Not Seasonally Adjusted													
Total Nonfarm	3452.1	3369.9	3367.2	3376.1	3389.8	3414.5	3459.0	3422.5	3410.7	3408.1	3423.8	3433.8	3436.3
Total Private Sector	2876.4	2805.4	2794.5	2799.5	2814.4	2840.9	2882.6	2868.1	2863.4	2855.9	2853.0	2854.2	2857.0
Total Goods Producing	627.3	606.9	600.3	599.3	604.7	610.4	615.6	607.2	611.0	616.9	616.0	610.3	605.9
Mining	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Construction	104.9	96.0	91.3	91.1	95.6	99.6	101.7	101.1	101.7	101.7	103.1	101.9	100.4
Gen. Bldg. Contractor	24.1	22.9	22.0	22.4	22.6	23.5	24.0	23.8	23.6	23.4	23.7	23.0	23.2
Heavy Construction	14.0	11.7	11.1	11.1	12.7	13.4	13.4	12.1	13.1	13.4	13.9	14.1	13.7
Special Trade	66.8	61.4	58.2	57.6	60.3	62.7	64.3	65.2	65.0	64.9	65.5	64.8	63.5
Manufacturing	520.4	509.3	507.4	506.5	507.3	508.9	512.0	504.2	507.4	513.3	511.0	506.5	503.7
Durable Goods	209.1	204.7	202.5	201.5	202.2	202.0	202.0	199.8	198.8	201.9	201.5	200.5	199.7
Lumber & Wood Products	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
Furniture & Fixtures	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
Stone/Clay/Glass Prod.	17.6	16.9	16.7	16.8	17.3	17.5	17.8	17.6	17.4	17.2	17.4	17.1	16.9
Glass & Gl./Pressed, Blown	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7
Pottery & Rel. Prod.	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Primary Metal Inc.	13.2	13.2	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Iron & Steel Foundries	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Nonferrous Rolling	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Fabricated Metal	33.1	32.8	32.8	32.2	31.8	31.7	31.7	31.4	31.3	31.5	31.7	31.6	31.7
Metal Cans	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Cutlery, Tools & Hardware	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Fab. Struct. Metal Prod.	9.1	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.3
Screw Mach. Pr. Bolt	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
Forgings & Stampings	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Misc. Fab. Metal Prod.	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9
Industrial Machinery	38.4	37.7	37.2	36.8	36.6	36.5	36.0	35.7	34.0	36.1	36.1	36.4	36.7
Construction & Rel. Mach.	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Metalworking Machinery	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Special Industry Mach.	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0
General Industrial	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1
Refrig. & Service Mach.	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	3.9	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.0
Electronic Equipment	38.4	37.4	37.5	37.6	37.3	37.0	37.5	36.9	37.1	36.9	36.3	36.4	36.3
Electric Distribution	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Electric Industrial	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
Lighting & Wiring	6.8	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1
Household Audio & video	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Communication Equip.	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.0	13.1	13.0	13.1	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.2
Elec. Comp.	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.7	10.9
Misc. Electrical Equip.	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1
Transportation Equip.	7.4	7.5	6.3	6.4	7.7	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.6	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.6
Motor Vehicles	5.1	5.2	4.1	4.1	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.3	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.3
Instruments & Rel. Prod.	35.8	34.6	34.3	34.0	33.7	33.5	33.4	33.3	32.9	32.6	32.5	32.2	31.6
Search & Navigation	9.9	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.7
Measuring & Control	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4
Medical Instruments	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.2	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.1	13.9
Misc. Manufacturing	15.3	15.0	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.3	14.9	14.4	15.1	15.6	15.4	14.6	14.3
Toys, Sporting Goods	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2
Pens, Pencils, Etc.	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Nondurable Goods	311.3	304.6	304.9	305.0	305.1	306.9	310.0	304.4	308.6	311.4	309.5	306.0	304.0
Food & Kindred Products	42.3	42.0	41.2	40.9	39.8	40.6	40.6	39.7	41.0	41.7	42.2	42.4	41.2
Preserved Fruits	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.1
Grain Mill & Bakery	13.8	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.2	12.5	12.4	11.9	13.3	13.5	14.0	14.5	13.8
Beverages	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7
Textile Mill Products	11.2	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.8	11.8	11.8	9.7	10.6
Knitting Mills	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
Textile Fin., Except Wool	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	2.1	3.0

Note: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1992 benchmarks and are not additive.

* The total number of State employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full- and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the State University and other agencies not included on the central State payroll.

* * This sub-category of State government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central State payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(THOUSANDS)

	1992 Dec	1993 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Apparel & Other Text Prod	29.6	25.6	26.6	26.1	26.9	27.1	27.9	26.6	27.2	28.6	28.4	28.0	27.4
Men's & Boys' Sts & Coats	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5
Women's Outerwear	12.8	9.4	9.6	9.1	9.5	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.1	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4
Women's & Child Undgrm.	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Paper & Allied Products	22.9	22.5	22.6	22.5	22.4	22.5	22.7	22.3	22.6	22.7	22.5	22.4	22.4
Paper & Paperboard	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Paperboard Container	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0
Misc. Converted Paper	11.3	11.1	11.2	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.0	11.0
Printing and Publishing	57.0	56.0	55.6	56.1	56.3	56.6	56.8	56.6	57.5	58.0	57.5	56.6	56.8
Newspapers	16.3	16.1	15.9	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.5
Commercial Printing	20.4	19.7	20.1	20.8	20.8	21.0	20.9	20.5	21.5	22.0	21.7	20.9	20.7
Chemicals & Allied Prod	108.1	107.4	108.0	108.1	107.7	107.9	109.3	107.7	108.0	107.9	107.2	107.1	107.4
Industrial Inorganic	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
Plastic Materials	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0
Drugs	50.9	50.3	50.4	50.4	50.1	50.4	51.3	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.4	50.7	51.5
Soaps, Clean & Toilet Gd	16.8	16.5	17.1	17.1	17.1	16.9	17.0	15.7	16.3	16.4	16.3	15.9	15.6
Paints & Allied Prod.	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0
Industrial Organic	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6
Petroleum Refining	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Prd	29.7	29.3	29.2	29.6	29.8	29.8	30.0	29.1	29.5	29.7	29.0	29.1	28.4
Fabricated Rubber Prod.	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.7
Misc. Plastics Prod.	24.6	24.2	24.1	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.8	24.0	24.5	24.6	24.3	24.5	24.0
Leather, Leather Products	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.2
Service Producing	2824.8	2763.0	2766.9	2776.8	2785.1	2804.1	2843.4	2815.3	2799.7	2791.2	2807.8	2823.5	2830.4
Private-Service Producing	2249.1	2198.5	2194.2	2200.2	2209.7	2230.5	2267.0	2260.9	2252.4	2239.0	2237.0	2243.9	2251.1
Transportation & Pub Util.	230.7	228.5	229.5	228.8	228.7	230.0	232.2	224.2	222.5	227.9	228.1	228.6	230.3
Transportation	140.4	138.8	140.1	139.4	139.3	140.7	142.1	136.0	134.7	140.9	141.0	142.0	143.2
Railroad Transportation	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Trucking & Warehouse	64.4	63.9	64.6	64.2	64.1	64.0	64.4	64.1	63.4	65.1	64.5	65.0	65.7
Transportation by Air	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.4	17.1	17.4	17.2	17.1	17.1	16.8	17.1	17.1
Communications & Util.	90.3	89.7	89.4	89.4	89.4	89.3	90.1	88.2	87.8	87.0	87.1	86.6	87.1
Communications	61.9	61.4	61.2	61.2	61.2	60.9	61.5	59.6	59.4	58.9	59.1	58.7	59.1
Electric, Gas, Sanitary	28.4	28.3	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.4	28.6	28.6	28.4	28.1	28.0	27.9	28.0
Trade	822.9	792.0	782.7	778.8	780.6	791.8	810.0	806.8	804.1	797.1	794.4	803.6	812.3
Wholesale Trade	259.7	256.5	254.3	253.7	252.9	252.7	254.2	253.6	252.5	251.8	250.8	251.7	251.1
Wholesale - Durables	150.2	148.0	146.6	146.1	145.8	146.0	146.9	146.1	144.1	143.8	143.3	143.6	143.4
Wholesale - Nondurables	109.5	108.5	107.7	107.6	107.1	106.7	107.3	107.5	108.4	108.0	107.5	108.1	107.7
Retail Trade	563.2	535.5	528.4	525.1	527.7	539.1	555.8	553.2	551.6	545.3	543.6	551.9	561.2
Bldg/ Mat Garden Sup	18.3	17.3	17.4	17.7	18.6	18.8	19.2	19.1	19.1	18.6	18.4	18.1	18.5
General Mrchds.	75.6	69.5	66.6	65.3	64.6	65.3	65.8	65.4	65.0	65.9	67.6	72.5	74.6
Department Stores	62.1	57.0	54.5	53.4	52.5	53.1	53.6	53.3	52.9	53.5	55.2	59.3	61.1
Food Stores	99.7	99.4	99.0	98.6	96.9	98.2	100.9	100.4	99.7	96.7	96.8	96.6	98.0
Automotive Dealers	49.6	49.4	49.5	49.7	49.7	50.1	50.4	50.3	50.0	50.0	49.7	49.4	49.2
Apparel & Accessories	55.1	51.6	49.5	49.9	49.8	50.6	50.9	50.0	50.6	49.9	51.4	52.9	55.9
Furn, Homefurn, Equip.	27.5	25.6	25.2	24.8	24.6	24.8	25.0	25.2	24.8	25.1	25.8	26.5	27.4
Eating & Drinking	147.3	138.6	139.2	137.9	142.1	149.5	161.5	161.7	161.3	158.0	151.2	150.8	150.0
Misc. Retail	90.1	84.1	82.0	81.2	81.4	81.8	82.1	81.1	81.1	81.1	82.7	85.1	87.6
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	225.4	224.2	223.8	224.6	224.7	225.9	229.4	230.9	230.6	228.1	227.3	227.4	227.5
Depository Inst.	61.4	61.1	60.9	61.0	60.8	61.0	62.1	62.4	62.2	61.4	61.3	61.2	61.5
Insurance Carriers	62.9	62.4	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.9	63.6	63.9	63.9	63.8	63.8	64.1	64.1
Insurance Agents	23.8	23.7	23.7	23.5	23.4	23.5	23.7	23.5	23.3	23.0	23.0	23.0	22.9
Real Estate	33.0	32.4	32.4	32.8	32.9	33.4	34.4	34.6	34.4	33.2	32.4	32.2	32.0
Services	970.1	953.8	958.2	968.0	975.7	982.8	995.4	999.0	995.2	985.9	987.2	984.3	981.0
Hotels & Other, Ldgs	69.4	66.8	66.7	67.0	68.1	70.5	73.6	75.6	75.8	73.4	71.2	70.0	69.1
Casinos	44.2	43.8	43.4	43.3	43.3	44.0	45.1	46.1	46.3	46.1	45.7	45.4	45.1
Personal Services	35.6	36.9	37.6	37.8	37.5	35.6	35.3	34.7	34.7	35.0	34.9	34.9	35.5
Business Services	204.2	200.9	201.7	204.9	203.9	203.1	205.0	206.0	207.2	207.1	206.5	206.7	207.5
Personnel Supply	47.5	44.8	46.2	46.9	46.7	47.5	48.6	49.6	50.4	51.1	50.9	51.2	51.9
Health Services	284.8	283.6	283.8	285.2	286.5	288.3	291.0	290.8	290.3	290.6	292.3	292.6	292.9
Hospitals	138.5	138.6	138.8	138.9	139.4	139.7	141.2	141.4	141.1	140.9	141.3	141.1	140.6
Legal Services	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	33.8	33.8	34.7	34.9	34.2	33.6	33.9	33.8	33.7
Educational Services	55.4	53.4	55.2	56.0	56.0	56.1	52.6	48.4	47.5	51.5	57.3	57.5	57.3
Social Services	57.1	56.8	56.6	56.7	57.1	57.4	56.2	55.9	54.4	57.3	58.8	59.6	59.8
Membership Org.	43.7	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.9	44.8	46.5	46.2	43.5	43.3	43.3	43.3
Engineering & Mngmt	101.7	100.7	100.4	100.2	99.7	99.9	100.5	100.8	100.4	99.6	100.1	99.9	99.9
Total Government	575.7	564.5	572.7	576.6	575.4	573.6	576.4	554.4	547.3	552.2	570.8	579.6	579.3
Total Federal Government	77.0	76.6	76.3	76.7	75.4	75.1	75.1	75.3	74.8	74.4	74.0	74.2	75.2
U.S. Postal Service	32.9	32.7	32.7	33.3	33.2	32.9	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.5	32.8	33.6
Department of Defense	25.2	25.0	24.8	24.6	23.5	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.1	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.7
Other Federal Gov't	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.8	18.7	18.6	18.8	18.8	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.8	18.9
Total State Government*	122.7	116.9	122.3	123.5	123.9	122.1	120.7	118.4	119.4	120.4	124.8	125.4	124.0
State Hospitals	10.3	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2
State Education	37.4	32.2	37.1	38.0	38.2	36.7	31.4	31.6	31.4	33.6	38.8	39.1	37.6
Other State Gov't	75.0	74.7	75.1	75.4	75.6	75.4	79.3	76.8	78.0	76.7	75.9	76.1	76.2
Exec/Leg/Jud**	66.1	66.0	65.9	66.6	65.9	66.3	66.2	65.5	65.6	65.3	65.3	65.7	66.1
Total Local Government	376.0	371.0	374.1	376.4	376.1	376.4	380.6	360.7	353.1	357.4	372.0	380.0	380.1
Local Education	212.9	209.1	212.2	214.6	215.6	214.2	213.6	178.6	169.2	189.7	208.3	215.1	214.6
Other Local Gov't	163.1	161.9	161.9	161.8	160.5	162.2	167.0	182.1	183.9	167.7	163.7	164.9	165.5

Footnotes: See Page S-28.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1967-1992
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Prod.	Mfg.	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Prod.	Transp. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1967	2,421.5	997.7	882.8	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	885.3	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	892.5	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	860.7	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	818.3	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	823.3	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	842.6	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	825.9	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	747.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	756.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	864.7	767.4	2.9	94.4	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.6	786.8	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	799.1	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	781.0	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.9	882.1	771.1	2.3	108.7	1,687.8	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.9	529.0
1982	3,092.7	839.1	729.6	2.1	107.3	1,729.0	197.1	701.2	167.1	663.6	524.7
1983	3,165.1	829.2	715.1	2.0	112.1	1,814.7	203.0	735.3	172.7	703.7	521.2
1984	3,329.2	860.2	726.7	2.2	131.3	1,946.9	219.4	787.3	183.0	757.3	522.1
1985	3,414.1	856.0	712.9	2.1	141.0	2,027.0	226.1	813.3	194.9	792.7	531.1
1986	3,488.1	844.9	689.7	2.1	153.1	2,107.5	231.6	832.8	210.8	832.4	535.6
1987	3,576.3	837.9	672.2	2.3	163.4	2,196.6	239.0	858.3	226.8	872.6	541.8
1988	3,651.0	832.7	662.1	2.4	168.2	2,267.4	242.4	875.4	235.9	913.5	550.9
1989	3,689.8	806.4	639.6	2.5	164.3	2,324.3	240.9	887.1	241.7	954.7	559.0
1990	3,634.7	745.3	596.6	2.3	146.4	2,317.8	236.9	864.2	238.7	978.0	571.6
1991	3,498.6	681.8	558.4	1.9	121.4	2,250.1	231.8	825.2	228.7	964.4	566.7
1992	3,440.8	637.0	527.3	1.9	107.8	2,234.9	228.6	808.6	225.7	972.0	568.9

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber/ Wood	Furniture & Fix.	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fab. Metals	Indus. Mach.	Electr. Equip.	Transp. Equip.	Instr. & Rel.	Elec. Equip. & Instr.	Misc. Mfg.
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	N/A	32.0	N/A	167.6	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	N/A	31.7	N/A	163.4	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	N/A	31.4	N/A	159.2	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	N/A	26.3	N/A	148.4	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	N/A	25.2	N/A	137.0	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	N/A	25.7	N/A	138.0	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	N/A	25.3	N/A	142.5	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	N/A	21.1	N/A	139.0	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	N/A	19.3	N/A	119.3	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	N/A	19.8	N/A	118.1	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.2	23.0	61.1	71.0	81.2	20.7	38.6	119.8	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.1	35.2	24.5	64.2	74.2	83.2	20.9	38.9	122.1	25.7
1979	395.8	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	86.2	21.6	42.3	128.5	27.2
1980	384.2	5.9	9.8	33.1	25.7	60.9	75.0	85.0	18.5	44.2	129.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	83.9	17.5	44.7	128.6	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	82.2	14.7	44.5	126.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	82.8	15.1	44.5	127.3	23.5
1984	346.2	6.4	12.6	26.2	21.6	51.1	59.9	84.0	16.1	44.5	128.5	23.9
1985	337.4	6.7	12.9	25.2	20.9	50.1	59.1	81.6	14.7	45.4	127.0	20.7
1986	322.0	6.9	12.6	24.4	20.0	48.4	55.8	75.6	12.3	46.0	121.6	20.1
1987	310.0	7.2	11.3	23.9	18.7	45.3	54.0	67.5	14.8	46.8	114.3	20.4
1988	301.3	6.9	10.2	23.6	18.3	44.4	53.8	62.6	14.0	46.4	109.0	20.9
1989	284.3	6.2	9.2	22.8	17.5	43.2	52.1	56.9	12.8	43.8	100.7	19.9
1990	255.6	4.8	8.4	20.9	15.9	39.7	47.7	49.9	10.6	40.6	90.5	17.1
1991	230.8	3.8	6.8	18.8	14.4	36.0	44.0	43.8	8.2	39.0	82.8	15.9
1992	212.3	3.4	6.2	17.8	13.5	33.6	40.2	38.9	6.8	36.6	75.5	15.4

Year	Nondur. Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Print. Pub.	Chem.	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics	Leather
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.4	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.5	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.3	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.5	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	18.9	56.0	31.3	57.8	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.3	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.2
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	380.5	47.7	0.4	15.1	50.2	31.9	62.7	119.9	10.0	38.4	4.3
1985	375.5	47.9	0.3	14.1	46.8	30.1	65.6	120.2	9.3	37.1	4.0
1986	367.7	48.4	0.2	13.4	45.4	28.8	66.2	117.5	8.6	35.9	3.4
1987	362.2	48.9	0.3	13.2	42.7	28.2	66.5	115.9	8.3	35.3	3.0
1988	360.8	48.0	0.2	13.2	40.2	27.5	66.8	119.3	8.1	34.7	2.9
1989	355.3	47.2	0.2	12.9	37.9	26.9	66.2	119.9	8.4	32.9	2.9
1990	341.1	45.9	0.1	12.0	33.2	25.6	62.9	118.4	8.5	31.2	3.2
1991	327.6	43.3	0.1	11.4	30.9	23.9	59.3	116.2	8.8	30.4	3.3
1992	315.0	42.1	N/A	11.6	29.4	23.1	56.8	110.2	8.4	30.4	3.0

Footnote: See Page S-31.

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	1992 Dec	1993 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total Manufacturing	538.83	530.29	526.03	517.34	533.18	538.30	539.55	537.66	537.79	542.82	543.71	554.40	566.04
Durable Goods	534.24	519.53	512.91	512.07	529.47	535.46	536.64	536.54	535.77	545.44	552.35	559.57	562.75
Lumber & Wood Products	464.60	463.96	442.29	441.95	451.84	479.65	494.58	500.99	478.30	471.33	483.07	476.57	490.31
Furniture & Fixtures	437.22	376.83	353.94	359.37	379.82	384.71	405.22	393.11	404.78	406.46	413.64	386.82	394.34
Stone/Clay/Glass	532.47	518.60	525.21	519.54	545.62	539.77	545.65	547.31	540.18	574.65	556.77	564.96	546.98
Glass & Glwr./Press, Blown	577.86	581.09	575.97	570.61	577.22	584.19	589.02	581.13	582.96	615.16	570.84	572.37	561.46
Pottery & Rel. Products	556.42	547.52	551.15	537.44	549.20	496.52	549.20	555.01	507.64	582.15	599.38	591.64	584.63
Primary Metal Industries	537.62	520.33	[illegible]9.55	545.67	553.62	538.30	539.64	570.52	555.55	548.56	540.38	551.17	563.98
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel	590.92	557.02	609.08	610.85	673.13	591.35	615.83	645.33	674.97	615.47	615.73	599.11	634.36
Iron & Steel Foundries	518.32	503.76	529.74	531.82	541.27	553.48	543.30	593.39	581.05	613.66	585.39	610.08	589.00
Nonfer. Roll. & Drawing	567.38	513.23	542.29	526.19	515.87	510.23	512.03	571.64	493.87	491.57	471.50	511.83	559.24
Fab. Metals, Incl. Ord.	540.59	524.12	522.08	515.42	522.06	531.25	543.99	519.56	530.42	531.30	567.68	561.00	558.56
Metal Cans	646.56	662.34	, 602.83	615.60	644.44	651.47	618.24	654.22	647.26	650.89	707.10	694.40	692.64
Cutlery, Tools & Hrdwr.	748.14	656.06	641.12	680.19	617.14	712.57	787.21	585.04	628.45	629.62	871.87	823.68	743.44
Fab. Struct. Metal Prod.	491.47	503.96	519.29	526.88	544.19	539.78	560.70	556.10	553.22	546.48	564.58	558.36	558.54
Forgings & Stampings	574.27	535.56	537.54	528.96	543.63	537.03	529.19	559.86	607.36	598.67	596.15	579.00	593.13
Industrial Machinery	600.88	579.28	565.32	567.84	589.69	590.64	594.17	601.64	569.08	590.10	586.04	600.23	609.96
Constr. & Rel. Mach.	576.15	565.13	579.31	529.51	564.02	548.99	504.34	606.04	558.83	543.06	517.37	502.94	526.32
Metalworking Machinery	701.64	660.26	659.56	644.49	662.38	656.21	655.20	664.45	612.07	611.24	619.92	633.88	649.07
Special Industry Mach.	762.89	740.35	702.00	690.86	745.04	772.17	787.14	792.93	641.60	802.33	805.89	818.90	842.05
General Industry Mach.	567.22	549.54	531.99	546.49	561.57	551.68	551.46	552.08	542.04	539.78	543.13	563.12	588.96
Refrig/Svc Ind. Mach.	539.18	550.57	517.09	524.16	570.61	558.08	587.93	587.41	586.98	539.22	544.79	550.59	561.79
Electronic Equipment	449.03	440.16	443.77	439.37	458.14	462.24	448.48	451.23	457.78	470.37	483.07	494.07	498.73
Electric Distribution	374.23	410.15	378.85	391.45	377.00	385.14	386.51	334.71	367.63	378.71	368.71	385.84	371.73
Lighting & Wiring	412.09	412.90	412.44	409.16	415.10	417.57	417.30	392.00	389.16	419.05	448.34	451.67	464.39
Household Aud & Vid	501.94	493.02	480.74	455.91	473.16	530.55	512.08	536.15	551.08	486.55	497.50	521.66	524.19
Communications Equip.	493.20	475.02	484.04	479.52	520.25	496.04	475.21	504.66	518.32	538.90	540.29	543.56	570.75
Electronic Component	394.49	390.29	395.65	388.88	393.08	412.09	401.45	404.40	401.19	408.75	419.80	451.28	446.27
Transportation Equipment	768.39	695.56	700.45	753.68	784.96	839.20	819.51	781.26	847.95	848.59	807.30	881.22	847.28
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	834.35	730.48	758.44	798.77	849.94	912.97	901.54	843.62	932.18	927.08	863.67	954.57	910.50
Instruments & Rel. Prod.	596.14	593.30	575.46	581.98	590.47	594.45	597.13	594.50	596.14	584.03	603.20	584.92	599.52
Measuring & Control	527.11	488.84	498.96	503.85	512.48	522.83	510.38	500.35	517.34	521.52	534.59	532.45	544.90
Medical Instruments	518.49	522.95	483.85	499.80	523.28	524.36	534.38	530.50	520.67	477.89	511.68	485.21	505.31
Misc. Manufacturing	416.97	433.31	416.58	404.91	412.72	409.34	409.19	434.00	429.16	440.10	427.87	443.63	457.15
Toys, Sporting Goods	285.64	259.00	236.23	235.74	250.36	241.23	255.61	281.60	265.62	262.80	278.39	271.55	281.91
Nondurable Goods	540.43	539.50	536.36	519.68	536.07	539.03	541.63	538.82	538.55	539.79	538.14	550.09	568.94
Food & Kindred Products	552.96	532.54	546.98	527.92	541.38	538.26	556.42	537.57	530.40	541.83	530.44	556.41	583.44
Preserv Fruits/Veg	567.84	554.03	529.20	509.99	515.91	523.00	556.31	563.08	568.97	559.40	582.01	599.89	628.80
Beverages	684.16	612.57	554.02	598.73	596.11	676.47	745.43	526.12	580.73	554.40	520.90	630.68	648.01
Textile Mill Products	445.88	462.67	455.49	446.10	478.38	463.22	447.55	405.17	433.94	409.49	449.16	434.93	453.90
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.	295.37	295.91	295.19	291.82	292.02	292.39	299.03	295.95	303.42	303.78	301.80	303.31	303.91
Men's & Boys' Sts and Cts	314.74	314.36	303.77	305.98	298.50	309.85	319.12	310.42	301.86	310.87	317.20	321.20	335.47
Women's & Child Undergar	253.82	258.02	245.73	248.14	242.55	253.08	250.56	258.80	257.93	238.52	249.81	254.33	268.11
Paper & Allied Products	556.07	538.74	527.85	509.46	537.03	552.60	560.62	558.11	548.68	551.88	536.98	557.53	573.69
Paperboard Cont. & Boxes	503.84	509.82	486.67	495.75	511.00	531.60	546.22	534.96	509.98	519.93	511.20	539.70	552.57
Misc. Converted Paper	531.47	488.97	501.68	466.58	472.37	498.08	506.04	497.95	501.62	486.16	479.41	488.55	506.94
Printing & Publishing	567.22	549.02	549.15	541.88	542.27	539.09	536.31	539.77	535.44	551.23	538.93	545.30	557.79
Newspapers	507.38	521.72	521.21	507.47	501.42	493.58	514.21	493.27	487.20	521.87	527.44	491.58	518.34
Commercial Printing	602.52	566.80	569.99	547.47	547.86	541.15	531.18	535.83	539.13	563.45	538.22	552.11	580.18
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	673.06	663.38	647.91	648.23	657.28	661.08	656.36	658.79	664.35	662.34	674.02	676.97	699.08
Industrial Inorg. Chem.	703.61	681.35	669.77	679.89	680.82	708.95	677.79	686.35	694.98	690.93	703.05	758.18	706.93
Plastic Materials	811.37	779.69	785.18	812.24	821.76	807.98	795.75	765.27	772.61	808.00	785.05	754.13	749.39
Drugs	717.38	708.09	683.97	692.71	697.75	697.35	692.55	685.71	699.87	698.98	711.25	704.71	742.52
Soaps, Clnrs & Toilet Gds.	515.43	497.10	478.98	471.31	506.57	502.17	503.82	519.10	528.93	505.69	515.16	521.16	537.37
Paints & Allied Prod.	528.90	559.36	579.04	535.81	551.04	543.96	578.91	544.54	581.24	598.47	573.19	588.16	565.34
Indust Organ. Chemicals	774.80	791.21	768.25	752.54	729.16	753.53	766.05	762.72	735.68	754.14	782.57	788.10	806.30
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	887.95	944.30	989.77	737.39	952.18	1035.26	1009.01	1016.37	1023.75	1029.73	982.52	1033.51	1035.60
Petroleum Refining	944.30	1015.58	1064.44	758.27	1004.16	1108.21	1074.98	1082.34	1090.23	1108.76	1036.56	1108.05	1108.05
Rubber & Misc. Plastic	442.08	455.28	445.59	428.90	449.70	445.63	453.90	452.61	452.83	449.77	452.94	459.24	491.29
Misc. Plastics Prod.	437.37	454.53	445.63	428.40	451.73	448.35	458.55	455.82	456.23	453.03	455.39	460.85	494.35
Leather, Leather Prod.	360.11	326.76	324.00	319.32	329.43	330.62	340.23	320.38	325.94	321.21	319.71	335.12	353.42

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

Data from 1977 forward not precisely comparable with earlier figures due to 1972-to-1987 Standard Industrial Classification revisions.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	1992 Dec	1993 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total Manufacturing	41.9	41.3	41.0	40.8	41.3	41.6	41.6	41.2	41.4	41.5	41.6	42.0	42.4
Durable Goods	42.0	41.2	41.0	40.9	41.3	41.8	41.6	41.4	41.5	41.7	42.1	42.2	42.6
Lumber & Wood Products	40.4	40.1	38.9	38.7	39.6	41.6	42.2	42.1	41.7	41.6	42.3	42.1	41.8
Furniture & Fixtures	40.9	36.8	35.5	36.3	35.9	36.5	37.8	36.5	37.0	37.6	38.3	36.7	38.1
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	42.7	42.3	42.7	42.0	43.2	43.6	43.1	43.3	42.4	45.0	43.6	44.0	42.6
Glass & Glwr./Press, Blown	42.9	43.3	43.8	43.0	43.4	44.8	42.9	43.4	43.7	45.5	42.6	43.1	41.9
Pottery & Rel. Products	41.4	41.7	41.1	40.5	41.2	39.5	41.2	40.9	35.4	42.4	42.6	42.2	41.7
Primary Metal Industries	42.1	41.1	42.7	42.3	42.1	41.6	41.8	42.8	43.2	42.1	41.6	42.3	42.5
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel	44.0	41.6	44.2	43.2	46.2	42.3	43.8	43.9	47.6	42.3	42.7	42.4	43.9
Iron & Steel Foundries	44.0	42.8	45.2	45.3	45.6	46.2	45.2	49.0	48.3	50.3	47.4	49.2	48.2
Nonfer. Roll. & Drawing	42.5	40.7	42.3	41.4	39.5	39.4	39.6	40.2	39.7	39.2	37.6	39.8	41.0
Fab. Metals, Incl. Ord.	42.6	42.2	41.7	41.6	42.0	42.5	42.8	41.9	42.4	42.0	43.5	42.5	42.9
Metal Cans	45.5	45.9	43.4	43.2	45.9	46.5	44.8	46.3	45.2	47.2	51.5	49.6	48.1
Cutlery, Tools & Hrdwr.	43.7	40.2	39.6	41.0	36.8	42.9	44.5	35.5	39.5	37.3	46.9	38.4	38.5
Fab. Struct. Metal Prod.	41.3	42.6	42.6	43.4	44.1	44.1	45.0	44.1	44.4	43.2	43.8	44.0	43.5
Forgings & Stampings	44.9	40.4	42.9	42.9	43.7	43.1	41.8	46.5	46.9	45.7	45.3	44.3	44.9
Industrial Machinery	43.7	42.5	42.0	42.0	42.7	42.8	42.9	42.7	41.0	42.0	41.8	42.6	43.6
Constr. & Rel. Mach.	42.9	42.3	43.2	40.7	42.6	41.0	39.9	43.6	41.0	42.0	40.2	39.2	43.0
Metalworking Machinery	46.1	43.9	44.0	43.4	44.1	43.4	44.3	43.8	41.3	41.3	41.0	42.4	43.3
Special Industry Mach.	45.6	44.2	43.2	42.1	43.8	44.2	44.8	44.9	38.1	45.1	45.3	45.8	47.2
General Industry Mach.	43.2	42.6	41.4	42.2	43.6	42.7	42.0	41.2	40.3	39.4	39.5	40.6	41.8
Refrig/Svc Ind. Mach.	43.8	43.8	41.4	42.0	43.0	43.6	45.4	44.4	44.2	43.0	44.4	44.8	46.2
Electronic Equipment	40.2	39.3	39.8	39.3	39.7	40.3	39.1	39.0	39.6	40.1	40.8	40.9	41.7
Electric Distribution	38.7	39.4	39.3	39.5	37.7	39.3	39.2	34.4	37.9	38.1	37.7	38.7	39.8
Lighting & Wiring	39.7	39.1	38.8	38.6	38.4	38.7	39.0	35.0	36.0	38.2	40.5	40.4	41.5
Household Aud & Vid	39.9	39.6	40.5	37.4	35.9	39.3	39.3	38.6	40.7	38.8	39.8	39.7	38.6
Communications Equip.	41.1	40.6	41.3	40.5	42.4	40.1	38.2	40.6	41.3	41.2	40.9	40.9	41.6
Electronic Component	38.3	37.6	38.6	38.2	38.2	40.6	38.9	39.3	38.8	39.8	40.6	41.1	42.3
Transportation Equipment	44.7	41.7	42.4	45.9	44.6	46.7	46.3	44.9	46.9	45.9	44.8	47.2	45.7
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	45.1	41.2	42.3	44.9	45.5	47.9	47.6	45.7	48.4	47.3	45.1	47.8	45.8
Instruments & Rel. Prod.	42.4	41.9	40.9	41.1	41.7	42.1	42.2	41.4	42.1	41.1	42.3	41.9	43.1
Measuring & Control	43.1	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.9	41.2	40.7	39.9	40.8	41.0	41.7	41.5	41.5
Medical Instruments	43.1	42.9	40.9	40.9	42.2	42.7	43.2	43.2	42.4	39.3	41.6	41.4	43.3
Misc. Manufacturing	39.3	39.9	39.3	38.6	38.5	38.4	38.1	40.0	39.7	39.9	40.1	40.7	41.0
Toys, Sporting Goods	38.6	38.2	38.6	37.3	37.2	37.4	35.7	40.0	38.0	36.0	39.6	39.7	39.1
Nondurable Goods	41.7	41.5	41.1	40.6	41.3	41.4	41.6	41.1	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.8	42.3
Food & Kindred Products	43.2	42.4	42.9	42.2	42.0	41.5	43.1	42.8	41.6	42.1	41.8	43.3	44.0
Preserv Fruits/Veg	45.5	44.5	42.1	41.7	40.4	40.2	44.9	45.3	45.3	46.5	48.1	48.3	48.0
Beverages	42.6	41.7	38.5	40.4	37.8	42.2	46.3	38.6	41.9	38.5	38.7	42.7	43.0
Textile Mill Products	43.8	45.9	44.7	44.3	46.9	46.0	44.4	41.9	44.1	42.7	45.6	44.7	44.5
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.	37.2	37.6	37.7	37.8	37.2	37.2	37.9	37.7	38.9	38.6	38.3	38.2	37.8
Men's & Boys' Sts and Cts	40.3	39.1	38.5	38.2	37.5	38.3	39.3	38.9	38.9	39.5	40.0	40.2	39.7
Women's & Child Undergar	34.3	35.2	33.8	34.9	33.0	36.0	34.8	36.4	36.9	35.6	36.1	36.7	38.8
Paper & Allied Products	44.7	43.8	42.5	42.0	44.2	45.0	44.6	43.5	44.0	43.8	43.2	43.9	44.3
Paperboard Cont. & Boxes	43.1	43.5	41.0	41.8	43.9	44.3	44.3	42.9	43.0	43.4	42.6	43.7	44.1
Misc. Converted Paper	44.4	41.9	42.3	41.0	41.4	43.5	43.4	41.6	42.8	41.2	41.4	41.9	42.0
Printing & Publishing	40.2	39.3	38.7	38.9	38.9	38.7	38.5	38.5	38.8	39.6	38.8	39.4	39.7
Newspapers	32.4	33.9	34.2	31.5	30.8	30.6	31.8	30.6	30.0	31.4	32.2	31.9	31.8
Commercial Printing	41.9	40.0	39.5	39.5	39.7	39.5	39.0	38.4	39.7	40.8	39.2	40.3	41.8
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	43.2	42.2	41.4	41.5	41.6	42.0	41.7	41.2	41.6	41.5	42.1	42.1	43.1
Industrial Inorg. Chem.	45.6	44.1	43.1	44.7	42.9	45.3	44.3	43.8	43.6	43.4	43.0	45.4	43.8
Plastic Materials	49.9	47.6	48.2	50.2	51.2	51.3	50.3	48.1	48.5	50.5	48.4	47.4	47.4
Drugs	42.6	41.8	40.4	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.5	40.1	41.0	40.9	41.4	40.9	42.6
Soaps, Clnrs & Toilet Gds.	41.4	39.8	39.1	38.6	39.7	40.4	40.5	39.9	40.5	39.6	40.5	40.4	41.4
Paints & Allied Prod.	41.0	43.7	43.9	41.6	42.0	42.2	44.6	41.6	43.9	44.2	43.0	42.9	41.6
Indust Organ. Chemicals	43.7	44.4	43.9	43.6	41.5	42.5	43.6	42.0	40.4	41.3	43.5	44.3	44.4
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	41.3	42.1	42.1	36.2	47.8	47.1	46.2	45.7	45.0	44.5	44.0	43.7	43.9
Petroleum Refining	41.2	42.6	42.8	35.4	48.3	47.4	45.9	45.4	44.7	44.6	43.1	43.3	43.3
Rubber & Misc. Plastic	41.2	42.0	41.8	40.5	41.6	42.2	42.7	42.3	42.4	41.8	41.9	43.0	44.3
Misc. Plastics Prod.	41.3	42.4	42.2	40.8	42.1	42.7	43.3	42.8	43.0	42.3	42.4	43.6	44.9
Leather, Leather Prod.	39.1	38.9	37.5	38.8	39.5	39.5	40.6	39.7	39.7	38.7	38.8	39.8	39.4

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	1992 Dec	1993 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total Manufacturing	12.86	12.84	12.83	12.68	12.91	12.94	12.97	13.05	12.99	13.08	13.07	13.20	13.35
Durable Goods	12.72	12.61	12.51	12.52	12.82	12.81	12.90	12.96	12.91	13.08	13.12	13.26	13.21
Lumber & Wood Products	11.50	11.57	11.37	11.42	11.41	11.53	11.72	11.90	11.47	11.33	11.42	11.32	11.73
Furniture & Fixtures	10.69	10.24	9.97	9.90	10.58	10.54	10.72	10.77	10.94	10.81	10.80	10.54	10.35
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	12.47	12.26	12.30	12.37	12.63	12.38	12.66	12.64	12.74	12.77	12.77	12.84	12.84
Glass & Glwr./Press, Blown	13.47	13.42	13.15	13.27	13.30	13.04	13.73	13.39	13.34	13.52	13.40	13.28	13.40
Pottery & Rel. Products	13.44	13.13	13.41	13.27	13.33	12.57	13.33	13.57	14.34	13.73	14.07	14.02	14.02
Primary Metal Industries	12.77	12.66	12.87	12.90	13.15	12.94	12.91	13.33	12.86	13.03	12.99	13.03	13.27
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel	13.43	13.39	13.78	14.14	14.57	13.98	14.06	14.70	14.18	14.55	14.42	14.13	14.45
Iron & Steel Foundries	11.78	11.77	11.72	11.74	11.87	11.98	12.02	12.11	12.03	12.20	12.35	12.40	12.22
Nonfer. Roll. & Drawing	13.35	12.61	12.82	12.71	13.06	12.95	12.93	14.22	12.44	12.54	12.54	12.86	13.64
Fab. Metals, Incl. Ord.	12.69	12.42	12.52	12.39	12.43	12.50	12.71	12.40	12.51	12.65	13.05	13.20	13.02
Metal Cans	14.21	14.43	13.89	14.25	14.04	14.01	13.80	14.13	14.32	13.79	13.73	14.00	14.40
Cutlery, Tools & Hrdwr.	17.12	16.32	16.19	16.59	16.77	16.61	17.69	16.48	15.91	16.88	18.59	21.45	19.13
Fab. Struct. Metal Prod.	11.90	11.83	12.19	12.14	12.34	12.24	12.46	12.61	12.46	12.65	12.89	12.69	12.84
Forgings & Stampings	12.79	12.34	12.53	12.33	12.44	12.46	12.66	12.04	12.95	13.10	13.16	13.07	13.21
Industrial Machinery	13.75	13.63	13.46	13.52	13.81	13.80	13.85	14.09	13.88	14.05	14.02	14.09	13.99
Constr. & Rel. Mach.	13.43	13.36	13.41	13.01	13.24	13.39	12.64	13.90	13.63	12.93	12.87	12.83	12.24
Metalworking Machinery	15.22	15.04	14.99	14.85	15.02	15.12	14.79	15.17	14.82	14.80	15.12	14.95	14.99
Special Industry Mach.	16.73	16.75	16.25	16.41	17.01	17.47	17.57	17.66	16.84	17.79	17.79	17.88	17.84
General Industry Mach.	13.13	12.90	12.85	12.95	12.88	12.92	13.13	13.40	13.45	13.70	13.75	13.87	14.09
Refrig/Svc Ind. Mach.	12.31	12.57	12.49	12.48	13.27	12.80	12.95	13.23	13.28	12.54	12.27	12.29	12.16
Electronic Equipment	11.17	11.20	11.15	11.18	11.54	11.47	11.47	11.57	11.56	11.73	11.84	12.08	11.96
Electric Distribution	9.67	10.41	9.64	9.91	10.00	9.80	9.86	9.73	9.70	9.94	9.78	9.97	9.34
Lighting & Wiring	10.38	10.56	10.63	10.60	10.81	10.79	10.70	11.20	10.81	10.97	11.07	11.18	11.19
Household Aud & Vid	12.58	12.45	11.87	12.19	13.18	13.50	13.03	13.89	13.54	12.54	12.50	13.14	13.58
Communications Equip.	12.00	11.70	11.72	11.84	12.27	12.37	12.44	12.43	12.55	13.08	13.21	13.29	13.72
Electronic Component	10.30	10.38	10.25	10.18	10.29	10.15	10.32	10.29	10.34	10.27	10.34	10.98	10.55
Transportation Equipment	17.19	16.68	16.52	16.42	17.60	17.97	17.70	17.40	18.08	18.49	18.02	18.67	18.54
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	18.50	17.73	17.93	17.79	18.68	19.06	18.94	18.46	19.26	19.60	19.15	19.97	19.88
Instruments & Rel. Prod.	14.06	14.16	14.07	14.16	14.16	14.12	14.15	14.36	14.16	14.21	14.26	13.96	13.91
Measuring & Control	12.23	12.07	12.32	12.41	12.53	12.69	12.54	12.54	12.68	12.72	12.82	12.83	13.13
Medical Instruments	12.03	12.19	11.83	12.22	12.40	12.28	12.37	12.28	12.28	12.16	12.30	11.72	11.67
Misc. Manufacturing	10.61	10.86	10.60	10.49	10.72	10.66	10.74	10.85	10.81	11.03	10.67	10.90	11.15
Toys, Sporting Goods	7.40	6.78	6.12	6.32	6.73	6.45	7.16	7.04	6.99	7.30	7.03	6.84	7.21
Nondurable Goods	12.96	13.00	13.05	12.80	12.98	13.02	13.02	13.11	13.04	13.07	13.03	13.16	13.45
Food & Kindred Products	12.80	12.56	12.75	12.51	12.89	12.97	12.91	12.56	12.75	12.87	12.69	12.85	13.26
Preserv Fruits/Veg	12.48	12.45	12.57	12.23	12.77	13.01	12.39	12.43	12.56	12.03	12.10	12.42	13.10
Beverages	16.06	14.69	14.39	14.82	15.77	16.03	16.10	13.63	13.86	14.40	13.46	14.77	15.07
Textile Mill Products	10.18	10.08	10.19	10.07	10.20	10.07	10.08	9.67	9.84	9.59	9.85	9.73	10.20
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.	7.94	7.87	7.83	7.72	7.85	7.86	7.89	7.85	7.80	7.87	7.88	7.94	8.04
Men's & Boys' Sts and Cts	7.81	8.04	7.89	8.01	7.96	8.09	8.12	7.98	7.76	7.87	7.93	7.99	8.45
Women's & Child Undergar	7.40	7.33	7.27	7.11	7.35	7.03	7.20	7.11	6.99	6.70	6.92	6.93	6.91
Paper & Allied Products	12.44	12.30	12.42	12.13	12.15	12.28	12.57	12.83	12.47	12.60	12.43	12.70	12.95
Paperboard Cont. & Boxes	11.69	11.72	11.87	11.86	11.64	12.00	12.33	12.47	11.86	11.98	12.00	12.35	12.53
Misc. Converted Paper	11.97	11.67	11.86	11.38	11.41	11.45	11.66	11.97	11.72	11.80	11.58	11.66	12.07
Printing & Publishing	14.11	13.97	14.19	13.93	13.94	13.93	13.93	14.02	13.80	13.92	13.89	13.84	14.05
Newspapers	15.66	15.39	15.24	16.11	16.28	16.13	16.17	16.12	16.24	16.62	16.38	15.41	16.30
Commercial Printing	14.38	14.17	14.43	13.86	13.80	13.70	13.62	13.98	13.58	13.81	13.73	13.70	13.88
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	15.58	15.72	15.65	15.62	15.80	15.74	15.74	15.99	15.97	15.96	16.01	16.08	16.22
Industrial Inorg. Chem.	15.43	15.45	15.54	15.21	15.87	15.65	15.30	15.67	15.94	15.92	16.35	16.70	16.14
Plastic Materials	16.26	16.38	16.29	16.18	16.05	15.75	15.82	15.91	15.93	16.00	16.22	15.91	15.81
Drugs	16.84	16.94	16.93	17.02	17.06	17.05	17.10	17.10	17.07	17.09	17.18	17.23	17.43
Soaps, Clnrs & Toilet Gds.	12.45	12.49	12.25	12.21	12.76	12.43	12.44	13.01	13.06	12.77	12.72	12.90	12.98
Paints & Allied Prod.	12.90	12.80	13.19	12.88	13.12	12.89	12.98	13.09	13.24	13.54	13.33	13.71	13.59
Indust Organ. Chemicals	17.73	17.82	17.50	17.26	17.57	17.73	17.57	18.16	18.21	18.26	17.99	17.79	18.16
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	21.50	22.43	23.51	20.37	19.92	21.98	21.84	22.24	22.75	23.14	22.33	23.65	23.59
Petroleum Refining	22.92	23.84	24.87	21.42	20.79	23.38	23.42	23.84	24.39	24.86	24.05	25.59	25.59
Rubber & Misc. Plastic	10.73	10.84	10.66	10.59	10.81	10.56	10.63	10.70	10.68	10.76	10.81	10.68	11.09
Misc. Plastics Prod.	10.59	10.72	10.56	10.50	10.73	10.50	10.59	10.65	10.61	10.71	10.74	10.57	11.01
Leather, Leather Prod.	9.21	8.40	8.64	8.23	8.34	8.37	8.38	8.07	8.21	8.30	8.24	8.42	8.97

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(Thousands)

	Dec 1993	Nov 1993	Dec 1992	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed **	100.3	90.4	110.4	9.9	-10.1
Total Insured Unemployed	106.7	106.8	117.4	- 0.1	-10.7
Male	62.0	61.2	66.9	0.8	- 4.9
Female	47.0	46.0	53.0	1.0	- 6.0
White, Not Hispanic	70.3	68.2	78.3	2.1	- 8.0
Black, Not Hispanic	17.6	18.2	19.3	- 0.6	- 1.7
Hispanic	16.9	17.7	17.9	- 0.8	- 1.0
Other**	2.5	2.4	2.7	0.1	- 0.2
Manufacturing	24.6	23.1	26.8	1.5	- 2.2
Durable Goods	8.5	8.8	10.5	- 0.3	- 2.0
Nondurable Goods	16.1	14.3	16.3	1.8	- 0.2
Nonmanufacturing***	84.4	84.3	92.4	0.1	- 8.0
Contract Construction	11.7	12.2	12.8	- 0.5	- 1.1
Trans. & Public Utilities	6.4	6.6	7.0	- 0.2	- 0.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	26.6	26.7	29.3	- 0.1	- 2.7
Finance/Ins/Real Estate**	5.1	5.2	6.2	- 0.1	- 1.1
Services	28.7	28.6	31.0	0.1	- 2.3
By Age Of Claimant					
Under 25	10.6	11.4	12.9	- 0.8	- 2.3
25 Through 34	33.4	33.2	37.8	0.2	- 4.4
35 Through 44	27.5	26.9	29.3	0.6	- 1.8
45 Through 54	19.6	19.1	21.0	0.5	- 1.4
55 Through 64	13.4	12.9	14.4	0.5	- 1.0
65 And Over	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.0	- 0.1
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 Weeks	15.7	20.2	18.0	- 4.5	- 2.3
3 to 4 Weeks	12.6	11.9	12.3	0.7	- 0.3
5 Through 14 Weeks	49.4	44.8	52.3	4.6	- 2.9
15 Weeks And Over	31.1	31.2	37.2	- 0.1	- 6.1

* Commencing January 1992, the data displayed are no longer based upon a three percent sample of claimants representing the universe who claimed unemployment during the insured week which included the 12th of the month. The method for collecting these data was changed to selecting the characteristics for the universe of claimants who indicated total or partial unemployment during the same survey week. Because of this break in series and concept, the data shown for 1991 have been revised based on the new concept so that more reasonable year-to-year comparisons may be made. Because of these differences, data contained in these tables may differ from other, similar series. Totals may not add due to seasonal adjustments, rounding and differences in the availability of data.

** Not Seasonally Adjusted.

*** Industry data in nonmanufacturing are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
(000)

	Annual Averages							
	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
DATE	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1970	82,771	2,996.0	78,678	2,859.0	4,093	138.0	4.9	4.6
1971	84,382	3,012.0	79,367	2,840.0	5,016	172.0	5.9	5.7
1972	87,034	3,117.0	82,153	2,935.0	4,882	182.0	5.6	5.8
1973	89,429	3,190.0	85,064	3,011.0	4,365	180.0	4.9	5.6
1974	91,949	3,226.0	86,794	3,023.0	5,156	204.0	5.6	6.3
1975	93,775	3,264.0	85,846	2,929.0	7,929	334.0	8.5	10.2
1976	96,158	3,318.0	88,752	2,973.0	7,406	346.0	7.7	10.4
1977	99,009	3,383.0	92,017	3,065.0	6,991	317.0	7.1	9.4
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.0	107,150	3,621.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986	117,834	3,908.0	109,597	3,712.0	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,966.0	112,440	3,806.0	7,425	160.0	6.2	4.0
1988	121,669	3,975.0	114,968	3,824.0	6,701	151.0	5.5	3.8
1989	123,869	3,989.0	117,342	3,826.0	6,528	163.0	5.3	4.1
			- - - Break in Series * - - -					
1990R	124,787	4,062.0	117,914	3,859.0	6,874	202.0	5.5	5.0
1991R	125,303	4,040.0	116,877	3,772.0	8,426	267.0	6.7	6.6
1992R	126,982	4,034.0	117,598	3,697.0	9,384	337.0	7.4	8.4
1993R	128,040	4,001.0	119,306	3,706.0	8,734	295.0	6.8	7.4
			MONTHLY DATA (Seasonally Adjusted)					
1993: All months = Revised								
Jan	127,224	3,972.0	118,178	3,675.0	9,046	297.0	7.1	7.5
Feb	127,400	3,977.0	118,442	3,664.0	8,958	313.0	7.0	7.9
Mar	127,440	3,987.0	118,562	3,665.0	8,878	322.0	7.0	8.1
Apr	127,539	3,984.0	118,585	3,630.0	8,954	354.0	7.0	8.9
May	128,075	4,030.0	119,180	3,731.0	8,895	299.0	6.9	7.4
Jun	128,056	4,020.0	119,187	3,738.0	8,869	282.0	6.9	7.0
Jul	128,102	3,984.0	119,370	3,705.0	8,732	280.0	6.8	7.0
Aug	128,334	4,008.0	119,692	3,726.0	8,642	282.0	6.7	7.0
Sep	128,108	3,988.0	119,568	3,683.0	8,540	305.0	6.7	7.6
Oct	128,580	3,992.0	119,941	3,723.0	8,639	269.0	6.7	6.7
Nov	128,662	4,043.0	120,332	3,786.0	8,330	257.0	6.5	6.3
Dec	128,898	4,019.0	120,661	3,737.0	8,237	282.0	6.4	7.0
			- - - Break in Series ** - - -					
1994								
Jan	130,667	4,066.0	121,971	3,788.0	8,696	278.0	6.7	6.8
Feb								
Mar								
Apr								
May								
Jun								
Jul								
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

Breaks in Series: * 1990-1993 revised to 1990 census population controls; * *Redesign of CPS (see article page 11).

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATORS
SERIES 1 THROUGH 36

	INDICATOR SERIES	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1	Civilian Labor Force (Thou)	3,593	3,632	3,673	3,825	3,839	3,908	3,966	3,975	3,989	4,062R	4,040R	4,034R
2	Resident Employment (Thou)	3,330	3,306	3,385	3,589	3,621	3,712	3,806	3,824	3,826	3,859R	3,772R	3,697R
3	Resident Unemployment (Thou)	263	326	288	236	217	197	160	151	163	202R	267R	337R
4	Labor Force Particip Rate (%)	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6	65.4	65.7	66.0	65.9	66.1	67.2R	66.7R	66.3R
5	Employment Pop Ratio (%)	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5	61.7	62.4	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.8R	62.3R	60.9R
6	Unemployment Rate (%)	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	5.0R	6.6R	8.4R
7	Nonfarm Payroll Emp (Thou)	3,098.9	3,092.7	3,165.1	3329.2	3,414.1	3,488.1	3,576.3	3,651.0	3,689.8	3,634.7	3,498.6	3,440.8
8	Priv Sec Nonfarm Emp (Thou)	2,569.9	2,568.0	2,643.9	2807.1	2,883.0	2,952.5	3,034.5	3,100.1	3,130.7	3,063.1	2,931.9	2,871.9
9	Pub Sector Emp (Thou)	529.0	524.6	521.2	522.1	531.1	535.6	541.8	550.9	559.0	571.6	566.7	568.9
10	Manufacturing Emp (Thou)	771.1	729.6	715.1	726.7	712.8	689.7	672.2	662.1	639.6	596.6	558.4	527.3
11	Construction Emp (Thou)	108.7	107.3	112.1	131.3	141.0	153.1	163.4	168.2	164.3	146.4	121.4	107.8
12	Service-Prod Ind (Thou)	1,687.8	1,729.0	1,814.7	1,946.9	2,027.0	2,107.5	2,196.6	2,267.4	2,324.3	2,317.8	2,250.1	2,234.9
13	Mfg. Prod Wrkrs (Thou)	503.1	467.7	457.1	457.9	440.7	429.2	425.3	409.1	404.9	373.7	344.8	324.5
14	Mfg. Workweek (Hours)	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.4	41.4	41.5
15	Aggreg Mfg. Manhours (Thou)	20,449	18,676	18,551	18,842	17,971	17,664	17,512	16,791	16,579	15,453	14,275	13,459
16	Wkly Earn. of Prod Wrkrs ($)	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45	402.29	416.94	428.48	445.49	457.97	486.86	503.84	522.49
17	US Consumer Price Ind (82-84=100)	91.4	96.9	99.8	103.3	106.9	108.6	112.5	117.0	122.6	129.0	134.3	138.2
18	Wkly Earn. of Mfg. Workers (82-84 $)	357.26	359.81	369.73	375.81	370.47	374.13	367.03	358.30	356.24	356.99	354.71	356.21
19	New Business Incorps (No)	2,009	1,867	2,185	2,304	2,538	2,761	2,652	2,719	2,541	2,357	2,333	2,499
20	Business Failures (No)	43	43	57	84	83	76	62	71	49	105	227	234
21	Elec Power Sales (Mil of KWH)	1,358.6	1,269.4	1,281.7	1,309.0	1,303.3	1,298.7	1,300.6	1,322.5	1,309.9	1,250.5	1,252.3	1,233.2
22	Total Const Contracts ($Mil)	295.5	308.8	468.5	532.5	671.1	746.5	738.5	715.3	636.2	501.1	515.3	452.3
23	Resid Const Contracts ($Mil)	108.6	116.1	228.2	242.3	347.5	388.1	346.9	323.6	222.5	150.5	138.5	149.6
24	Nonres Const Contracts ($Mil)	132.8	132.8	176.6	215.5	221.9	253.3	293.5	243.2	281.5	235.8	203.0	160.3
25	Total Dwelling Units (No) P	1,526	1,572	2,609	2,660	3,555	3,817	3,277	2,655	2,226	1,311	1,175	1,609
	*Total Dwelling Units (No) F	1,731	1,767	3,024	3,622	4,534	4,735	4,191	3,356	2,474	1,495	1,230	1,781
26	Single-Family Dwell Units (No) P	920	978	1,664	1,841	2,427	2,815	2,364	1,873	1,478	953	1,021	1,395
	*Single-Family Dwell Units (No) F	1,040	1,116	1,973	2,533	3,113	3,521	2,989	2,307	1,685	1,080	1,070	1,532
27	Multi-Family Dwell Units (No) P	469	498	790	671	915	788	699	636	625	302	114	161
	*Multi-Family Dwell Units (No) F	544	546	877	911	1,169	973	961	870	670	350	117	190
28	Retail Sales ($Mil)	2,854.2	3,132.6	3,369.0	3,696.2	4,016.2	4,372.1	4,787.0	5,229.9	5,358.7	5,498.5	5,431.6	5,568.6
29	Retail Sales in 82-84 $ ($Mil)	3,042.0	3,216.4	3,362.0	3,576.2	3,808.3	4,159.4	4,380.6	4,649.6	4,598.9	4,469.3	4,272.5	4,280.7
30	New Passenger Car Reg (No)	26,665	27,018	29,171	36,104	37,885	45,956	41,316	38,554	34,710	30,994	26,949	26,507
31	Wks Claimed Wkly Avg (Thou)	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7	93.4	84.9	71.2	70.5	81.9	104.6	135.5	129.9
	Insured Unemp Rate (%)	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.3	3.0	3.9	3.9
32	Initial Claims Wkly Avg (No)	15,029	15,842	12,891	11,363	10,758	9,471	8,481	8,615	9,859	11,666	13,504	12,014
33	Exhaustions (No)	13,686	16,597	14,369	12,150	9,644	8,919	7,083	6,493	7,378	10,046	15,204	16,798
34	Insured Unemp in Mfg. (Thou)	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4	36.2	30.3	23.6	20.8	21.8	28.3	30.4	27.9
35	Insured Unemp in Const. (Thou)	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7	9.1	9.7	8.0	8.9	11.4	15.2	20.8	15.6
36	Ins Unemp Priv Srv-Prod (Thou)	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4	42.0	40.9	35.2	40.8	43.3	55.7	77.2	76.2

NOTES: See pages S-1 to S-3 for data sources. Data shown using latest available benchmarks.
See appropriate pages for monthly data.

For the dwelling unit data, the "P"=preliminary and the "F"=final. The preliminary figure is the average of the monthly data as reported by construction officials each month. The final figure is the year-end total divided by 12. The year-end total includes data from an end-of-year follow-up survey conducted to capture information not reported monthly.

* Final figures are not published in this report.

R=Revised to incorporate1990 census-based population controls; data for prior years are not directly comparable.

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